

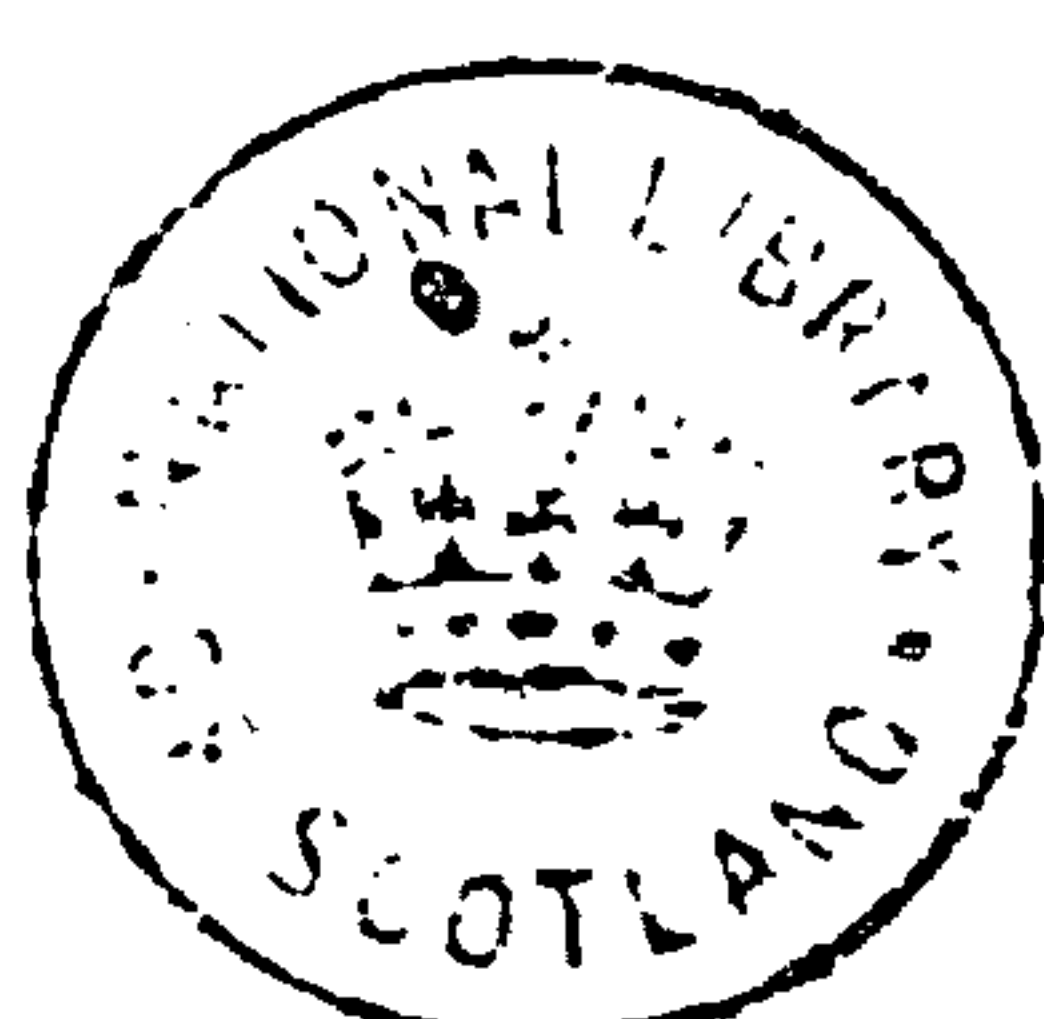
RB.s.2536

Part 9

170

The first of Buchanan presents
his book from which he thus
learned the rudiments of the
Scottish Language.

To the Society of the
Antiquaries of Scotland
1702.



A SHORT and COMPENDIOUS
M E T H O D
FOR THE
Learning to Speak, Read, and Write,
THE
ENGLISH and SPANISH Languages.

I N W H I C H
Each PART OF SPEECH is separately treated of,
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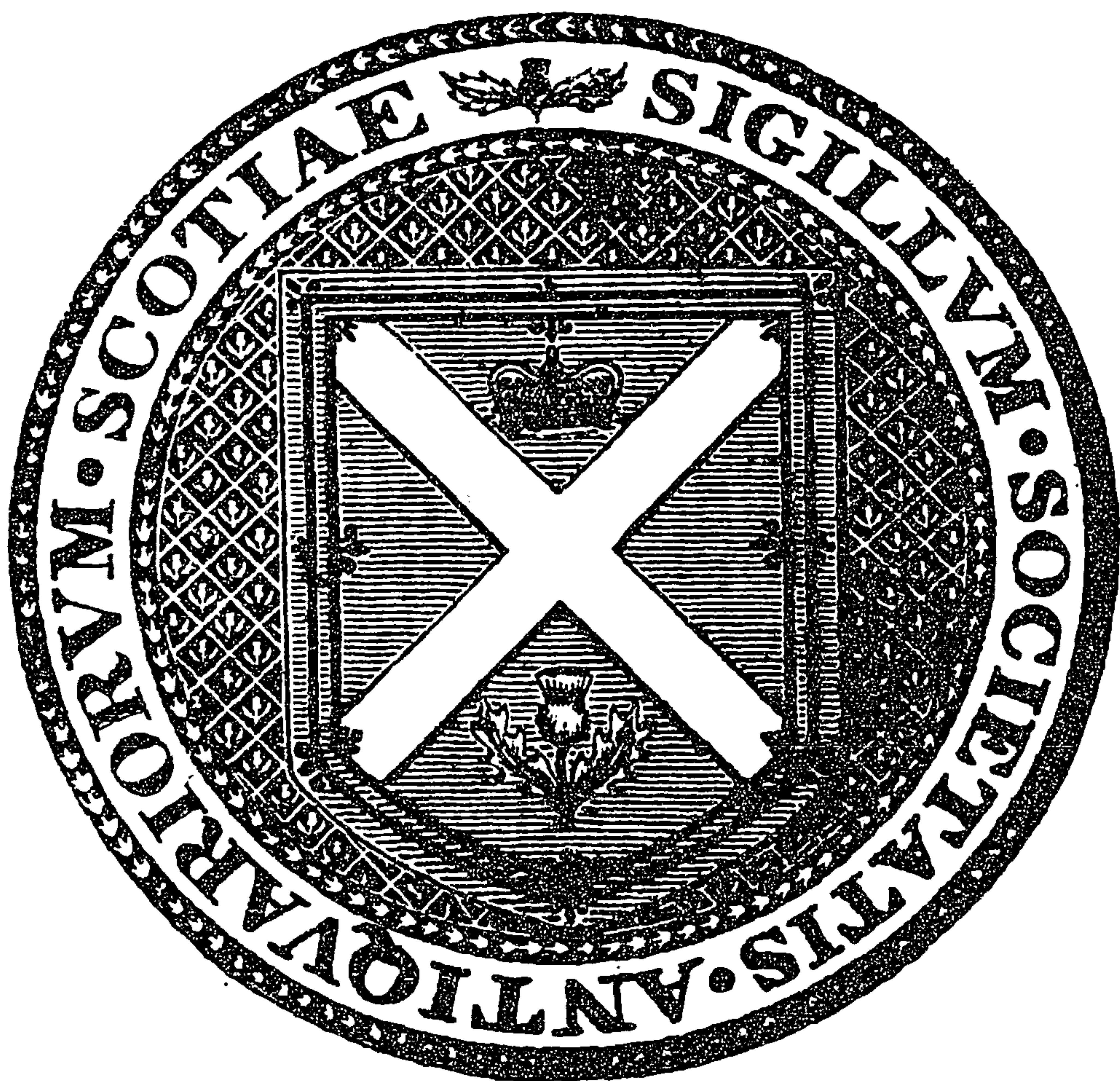
AND A
S Y N T A X:
S U C H A S
Hitherto has never been published in any Grammar
before this for the modern Languages.

Composed by *PETER PINEDA*,
Teacher of the Spanish Languages in London.

Who has corrected the Errors, and supplied the Defects of the
First Impression, and added an *English* Grammar, for the
Benefit of the *Spaniards*; also many Dialogues, and an Hi-
spanism never printed before. He also has taken away all the
Examples, not only of Customs, but also of Religion, that
could offend any Religion or Country.

THE SECOND IMPRESSION.

L O N D O N:
Printed in the Y E A R
M. DCC. LI.





A L

Muy nòble y generòso Señòr,

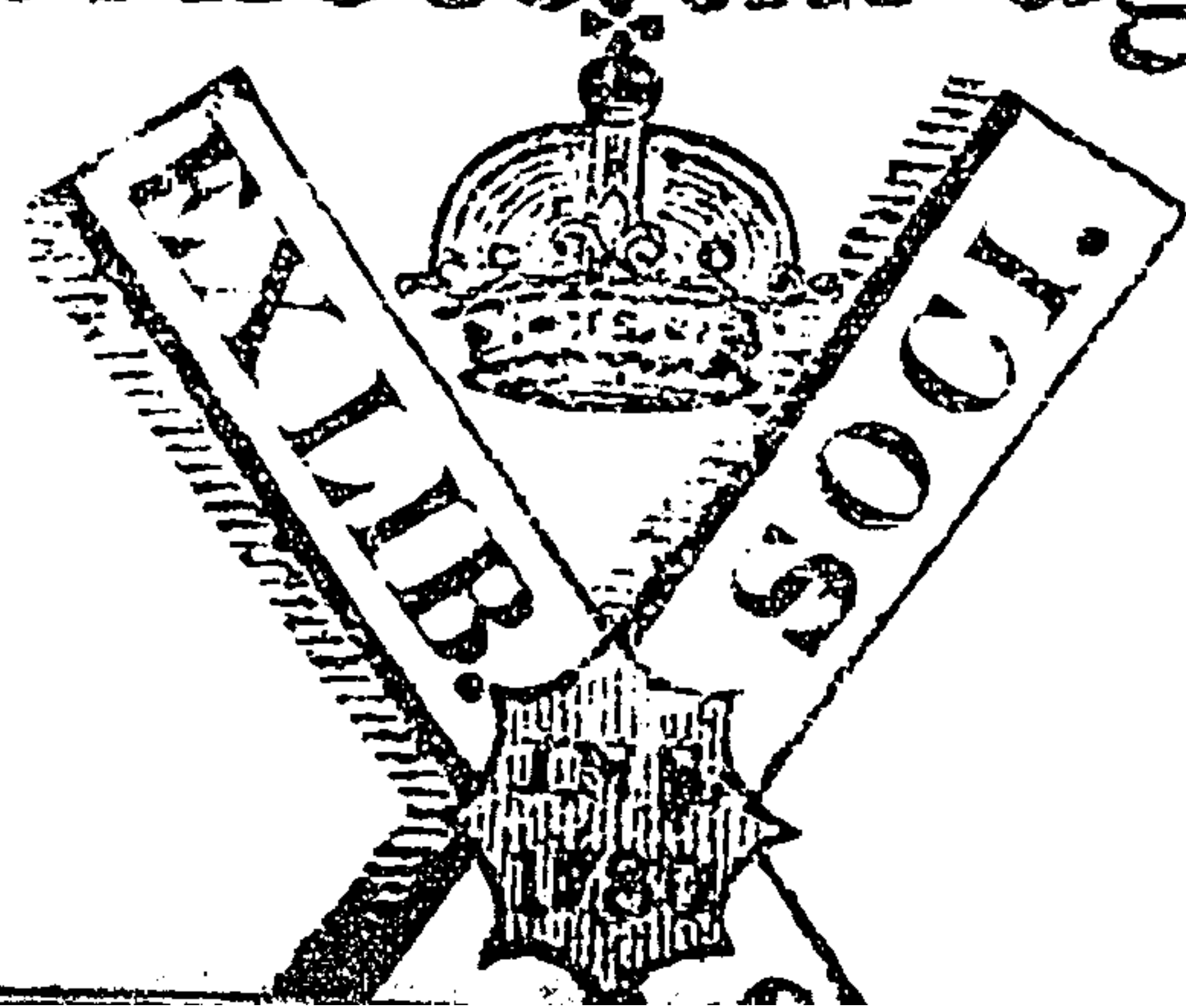
El Señòr Don

CARLOS DOUGLAS,

Duque de Queensberry, Duque de Dover, Marques de Dumfriesshire, y Beverley, Conde de Drumlangrig, y Sanquhar, Visconde de Solway, Nith, Torthorwald, y Rofs, Lorde Douglas de Tinnmont, Middlebie, y Dornock, y Baron de Rippon.

POnèr èsta Gramatica a los pies de
Vuestra Excelencia, es ofrenda,
que haze mi rendimiento, deuda que
reconoce mi agradecimiento, y desem-
peño

A 2



peño de una obligaciòn precifa, porque si no hizièra assi fuera un ingràto, vicio, que los desconocidos ocultan, y los agradecidos, aborrecen, y nunc tuvo cabida en mi pecho.

Restituigo a V. Ex^a. una obra, que por tantas vias es justo que se llàme fùya, pues si miro a su principio, reconòsco, que V. Ex^a. me alentò, a que la emprendièsse, è imprimièsse segunda vez con aumentos, si atièndo a su progrèssò, devo el acierto de sus reglas a las dudas, que tan aguda y juiziosamènte V. Ex^a. me proponia, y con mucha discrecion las soltàva, y finalmènte si confidèro el feliz lògro de su impressiòn, confièssò que lo devo al generòso pecho de V. Ex^a. pues fin el la obra se quedàra en embrion, el publico en ayunas, y falto del

Epistola Dedicatoria.

v

del beneficio, que de ella se le puede resultar, y no tan airosa : pues obra que mereció la atención y aprobación de V. Ex^a. no se contenta con limites menos dilatados, circunstancias, que enfrenarán a la embidia, la mas mordaz. A vista dellas, la murmuracion mas atrevida, y la mas severa critica, respetarán el voto de V. Ex^a. no solo por su antigua y noble sangre (que siendo en muchos lo mas, en V. Ex^a. es lo menos) mas aun por las infinitas y raras prendas, que su Divina Magestad se dignó dotar a V. Ex^a. que son reálzes de su nobleza, gloria de su Patria, y asunto que venera el universo, y acata la admiración que muda ensalza mas, que si hablara.

Guarda

Guarde Dios a V. Ex^{ta}. y a su noble familia infinitos años en perfecta salud y en su grandeza, como deseo, y he menester,

Excelentísimo Señor,

B. l. p. d. V. E.

P E D R O P I N E D A.



A L

LECTOR.

Quifiera ingeniofo lector feas, ô no amigo, que èfta gramatica fea de tu gufto, pues el mio no a fido otro, que hazèr bien al publico, porque sè muy bien, que los Ingleses, como curiosos, y entendidos la neceffitan y los Efpañoles tambien, para inftruirfe en la lengua Inglefta, que no es menos elegànte, y provechòfa, que qualquiera otra, de toda la Europa. He compuefto eftè libro, digo, para aprovechar a entrambas, nacies a fin que puedan comunicàrfe fin interprete, tanto, en el trato civil, y politico, como en el mercantil.

Gran mengua es en un hombre de buenas partes y entendido, fervirfe de interpetre, para declaràr fu pensamiento a otro ; porque no ay fecreto, fi interviene una tercera persona, y era
impoftible,

imposfible, evitâr efte inconveniente, pues no havia camino eficâz para obviârle ; mas aora que efte gramatica existe, ni los Ingleses hallaràn excufas, ni los Epañoles fubterfugios, y ferà culpa de los que no quieren aprovecharfe de ella, y dirè con jufta razon, que la pereza, y plazerès han tomado poffefion de ellos, pues pueden fin maestro, fer maestros de dichas lenguas en feis mefes.

Se publicò una femejante el año 25. del mifmo artifice, para el mifmo intento, pero no tan exata, copiofa, y corregida, y no tuvo tanta cabida como yo deffeava, con todo effo, hizo algun provecho, comunicandofe la lengua Epañola, no folamènte entre los mercaderes, mas aun entre los nobles Ingleses, por lo qual efpero que èfta tendrà mas aplaufo, y ferà bufcada, no folo de los Ingleses, mas aun de los Epañoles, y de otras naciones, por fer mas augmentada, y corregida, que la primera.

Te ofrefco el parto de mi entendimiento tal qual es, con animo fincero y defenteresàdo, y efpero lo recibiràs con el mifmo, porque, ni la vanidad de adquirir nombre de Autor, que aborrèfco, pues vale tanto, que efclavo de los
libreros,

libreros, ni tanpoco el provecho, que si fuera aun mas, de lo que desfeàr pudièra fueran incentivos suficientes para empeñarme a hazèr una obra tan seca como un esparto, y tan trabajosa, como un hombre de letras a experimentado.

No ignoro haver muchas gramaticas Españolas incertas con el Ingles, ò Frances, mas dexo a los que las leyèron, y leyèren, èsta, el juzgàr si falta mùcho de lo neceffario en ellas, y si en èsta se halla todo lo que estàr devièra; el alabàr yo esta no seria de mùcha consequència, si ella misma no se defendiera, e hiziera ver al publico, que es la ùnica.

He procurado no omitir nada que neceffario fuese, y ser tan inteligible, y clàro como el que mas, pues en las definiciònes, divisiònes, y demas cosas pertenecièntes a una gramàtica no excede en superfluidades, ni muy corta, para instruir suficientemènte en lo neceffario, sino corta y sucintamènte esplica las règlas, de tal manera, que uno de mediano entendimiènto, en seis meses podrà allanàr las dificultades, y aprehendèr con el tiempo la lengua Española, ô Inglèsa.

No he dado esta al publico, sin suficiente autoridad que la acredite, como son los siguientes gramáticos: el Padre Salas, el Padre Manuel, Antonio de Nebrixa y Puerto Real, las obras de los quales, seria mas conveniente entregàrlas a los versados en la lengua Española que ponerlas en las manos de los principiantes, siendo muy confusas, como lo puede ver el que las leyere.

Por lo tocante a los exemplos, que en esta hallares te aseguro, que los saqué de los siguientes autores, para formar muchas reglas, los quales han tenido mucha cabida entre los de la republica literaria, y son los siguientes: el docto Cobarubias, el profundo Gracian, el agudo Cervantes, el leido Faxardo, el quimérico, y confuso Quevedo, el obscuro, y no entendido Góngora, el laconico Don Antonio de solis, el grave Calderon, y el maldiziente y pronto lopo de vega carpio, todos los quales han sido guia y norte de esta mi obra.

Hallaràs tambien una sintaxis, tal y nunca vista en ninguna gramatica Española, ni tampoco en ninguna otra, que por otras lenguas an publicado digo tan regular, y perfecta, que
uno.

uno, con algun cuidàdo, si sabe la gramàtica Latina, se perfeccionarà en la Española, è Inglesa sin ayùda de maestro, solamènte por la pronun-
ciafiòn, que puede en una semana hazerlo con
muchà facilitad, si el maestro haze su devèr, y
el disipulo tanbien.

No digo esto para acreditar la òbra, mas de lo
que ella merèsce, por tres razones, la primera,
por havèrme el gobièrno proveido en algo sin yo
merecerlo, a quien doy infinitas gracias, la se-
gunda por no ser interesàdo ; y assi que se ven-
dan muchas, ô no, no emporta, y la tercera,
por havèr hallàdo al principe a quien esta obra
està dirigida tan generoso, tan afable y humano,
que si la fortuna (como dixe otra vez) me hu-
vièsse sido tan propicia y favorable como pudi-
era desear, sièndo ella tan caprichosa como el
mundo sabe, no se si la trocarà, por la que me
hizo en darme a conòscer al dicho principe, a
quien Dios guàrde infinitos años en compa-
nia de su noble familia segun su desseo, y el del
que te ofrece èsta òbra ; repito segunda vez,
las gracias, y rendimièntos de los favores rece-
vidos, para dàr a entender al publico, que el
Pineda no es Sobervio, ni desagradescido, sino
muy


muy atènto, y que no ay palâbras superfluas, ni lisongèras, en agradecèr a los bienechòres una, dos, tres, y mil vezes, segun su devèr, y el de los agradescidos, y bien nascidos. Te ruego, si conòsces al librèro Pigmaleòn, erudito, bien formàdo, y grànde como Sancho Panza, que quieria impedir la publicaciòn de esta gramàtica, no siendo ni todo, ni parte le digas de mi parte, pues vive en la calle llamàda el——no muy lexos del Convent-Garden, que no me cuido, de sus embelecos, ni se me dà un maravedi, que aya, o no aya emprenta, ni tanpoco libreròs tales, viva pues mi Señor el Duque de Queensberry y Christo con todos. Vale, si vales, y fino, fin el.

B. l. m. d. l. q. f. f.

P E D R O P I N E D A



THE SPANISH GRAMMAR.

 S no one can be supposed ignorant of the Meaning of the Word *Grammar*, I shall not trouble myself, or my Reader, with an unnecessary Definition of it, but begin with the Alphabet, which is as follows, *viz.*

A, a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, ll, m, n, ñ, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, x, y, z.

But before I proceed, it is necessary to remark, that the Spanish Language has only one Accent, which is the Grave, made use of to distinguish the various Sounds of a particular Letter, the Terminations of Verbs, and the different Sense of one and the same Word ; without which Accent whole Periods would be unintelligible, as may be seen by the following Examples : For, *amo, estimo, &c.* without the Accent over the *o*, are in the first Person of the Indicative Mood ; but, when the *ò* is accented, they are then in the third Person of the Preterperfect definite of the same Mood ; *bàxia* and *bazia* are only distin-

B

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distinguished by the Accent ; *bàzia* signifies towards, and *bazia* is the Preterimperfect of the Indic. of the Verb *bazer* : From whence may be concluded the great Usefulness of this Accent in the Spanish Language, as may be seen in the Works of *Gracian*, *Quevedo*, and *Covarruvius* ; the Tongue itself wanting but one Accent.

Having made this (necessary) Observation, I shall go on to give sure and certain Rules for the Pronunciation of each particular Letter.

Pronunciation of the Vowels.

A.

A never varies its Sound, and is the same with the English *a*, in the Words *call*, *wall*, *all*, &c.

E.

E, in the Spanish Language, is both masculine and feminine ; the former is accented, the latter not, as in these Examples ; Look for Peter, *busqued a Pedro* ; I looked for Peter, *busquè a Pedro*. When the *e* is a Conjunction copulative, it is also masculine, as, *España è Italia*, *Francia è Inglaterra*. In the first Person, Present Tense, and Indicative Mood, of the Verbs *havèr*, and *sabèr*, it is again masculine ; *Yo hè*, *yo sè*. In short, it is always so when it is found accented ; as in *amè*, *amarè*, *oirè*, *amèmos*, &c. In the Beginning of all Nouns and Verbs when the *e* is followed by *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *f*, *l*, *p*, *q*, *r*, or *t*, it is pronounced like the above Words ; as, *èa*, *èbano*, *ècclesiastico*, *èdicto*, *èfeto*, *èlegia*, *èpistola*, *èquivoco*, *èrudicion*, *èternidad*. In the Middle of a Word it is generally masculine, as in *paciència*, &c. I give no Examples of the *e* feminine, because it sufficiently declares

declares itself, and I am unwilling to perplex the Reader.

Of the Vowels i and y.

All the Grammarians tell us, that the *i* and *y* are pronounced alike ; and give us *ingrato* and *yugo* for Examples ; which (as they say) have no Difference in the Pronunciation : But in this they are mistaken, there being a wide Difference in the Pronunciation of these two Words ; for the *i* and *n* in *ingrato* make a Syllable, and are pronounced together as such ; but in the other Word it is quite otherwise ; for we divide the *y* into two *ii* in the true Spanish Pronunciation, as if it were wrote *iiugo*, *yelo* as *iielo*, *leyes* as *leiiies*, the first of which we make a sort of Half-Syllable, and join the latter *i* to the Syllable which follows. Having laid down this as a general and infallible Rule, that I may give an entire Knowledge of this Pronunciation, and at the same time teach the Orthography, I shall proceed to some Exceptions. If then, an *i* follows a Vowel, and is not followed by another, the *y* in such case is made use of, and is pronounced like the Latin *i* ; viz. *Pays*, *Rey*, *Ley*, &c. Words derived from the Greek, or any other foreign Language, which have the *y* in the Original, retain it in the Spanish, with the Pronunciation of the Latin *i*, as *sylaba*, *bymno*, &c. and to write it otherwise would be committing a Fault (considering the Nature of the Word) against the true Orthography. The *y* is also pronounced like *i*, when it is put as a Conjunction copulative ; viz. *Pedro y Antonio*, &c. But if the initial Letter of the Word following the *y* be an *i*, the *y* must then be changed into *è* : Ex. *Pedro è Ignacio*, *España è Italia*,

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lia, Francia è Ingalaterra ; as will be more fully shewn, when we come to speak of the Conjunctions.

O.

The Letter *o* is pronounced alike in English and Spanish, as in these Words, viz. *Obstruction, Opinion, &c.* Sometimes it is pronounced in the Cavity of the Mouth, as *cuerpo, veo* ; but the Pronunciation is always open in the third Persons of the Preterperfects definite, and before the Letter *n* ; viz. *Amò, leiò, oiò ; reputacion, ocasion, coraçon, &c.* This Letter is very often an Interjection, or a Conjunction disjunctive, viz. *ò miserable de mi ! ò si pudiera in à Roma ! Antonio ò Pedro, &c.* as we shall demonstrate in its proper Place.

Of the u Vowel.

When this Vowel comes after the *g* or *q*, it is not pronounced, as in these Words ; *Guerra* War, *Guillermo* William, *Guia* a Guide, *seguir* to follow ; *Guiso* a Manner, Custom, Mode ; *Liquida* a Liquid, *qu* what, *quien* who, *Aguila* an Eagle, throughout the Verb *querer*, and in the Preterperfects definite of the Indicative Mood in Verbs whose Infinitive Mood is terminated in *gar* ; as *jugàr, juguè ; juzgàr, juzguè* ; to play, to judge : But the following are to be excepted from this Rule, viz. *Aguèro* an Omen, *Aguèlo* a Grandfather, *Antiguedad* Antiquity, *Guèvo* an Egg, *Sigueña* a Stork, *Siguèenza* the City of *Siguenza*, *alagüeño* flattering, *Piguelas* Hawks Jesses, *Pediguèn* an importunate Beggar or Suitor, *Reguèldo* a Belch, *Verguèenza* Shame, *Unguènto* Ointment, *Deguello* a Beheading, *eloquènte* eloquent, *cinquènta* fifty, *quènta* an Account, a Reckoning, *Question* a Question. To the

these Exceptions add all Words which have the *u* after the *u*, and the *g* or *q* before it ; as, *àgua* Water, *aguàr* to water, *Guadalajara* a Town so called, *Guardian* a Superior of the Capuchins, *Guardia* the Guard, *guardàr* to keep, *qual* which, *quànto* how much, *Quantia* a Quantity, &c. in all which the *u* is pronounced like *ou*. Sometimes the *u* is a Conjunction disjunctive, as we shew when we treat of the Conjunctions, and then it is accented thus *ù*.

Of the Pronunciation of the Consonants.

B and V.

The greatest Part of those Authors who have published Spanish Grammars, have fallen into the Error of confounding the *b* and *v*, using them indifferently the one for the other, which is contrary to the true Castilian Orthography : But to the end that this Abuse may be rectified for the future, I shall establish infallible Rules, and such as that Language requires to be strictly observed. Remark then, that the Spaniards in pronouncing the *b* close the Lips, and in the Pronunciation of the *v* they bring the under Lip to the Teeth ; which makes a vast Difference in the Sound of these two Letters. The following Rules will teach you not only to learn the true Orthography, but also the Difference between these two Letters ; which is of no small Consequence.

The *b* is always put before the Letter *l*, and both before and after the Letter *r*, viz. *tàbla*, *abrìr*, *àrbol* ; except however *perverso*, which must be always wrote with a *v*, and not a *b*.

All Words which are derived from the Latin, retain their Orthography in the Spanish ; viz. *Vinum* in

Latin, *Vino* in Spanish ; so *barba*, *barba* Sp. *Captivus*, *Captivo* ; but you must except those which have *aba* in the penultimate ; for in such the *b* is changed into *v* ; viz. *Amabam*, *amava*, &c. This Rule being well observed, there is no Danger of committing Faults in the Orthography, or of confounding the *b* and *v*. Take notice, that the Spaniards change the Latin *p* into *b* ; as, *sapere* in Latin, *saber* in Spanish ; *sapiens* in Lat. *sabio* in Spanish, &c.

C.

The *c* is pronounced in Spanish, as in English in the Words *Call*, *Cæsar*, *Cinnamon*, *Cotton*, &c.

D.

I shall only take notice, that the Letter *d* always retains the same Sound it has in English, as in Spanish, *Dios*, *Diego*, &c. but at the End of a Word it is softened, as in *amistad*, *charidad*, *humildad*, &c.

F.

The *f* in Spanish is pronounced just as it is in English and French ; but the Spaniards never double it, not even in Words derived from the Latin in which there are two *f*'s : For Example ; *Offendere* in Latin, is wrote *ofender* in Spanish ; and this is the true Castilian Orthography ; for two *f*'s are never to be found in the Works of any Spanish Author of Note.

G, Ț, X.

The Letter *g* is commonly found in the Middle of a Word, before the *e* and *i*, and before them only it is guttural, as in *Magestàd*, *magistràdo*, *magestuòso*, &c. But tho' I have said the *g* is guttural,

as are the *j jota*, and the *x*, yet take notice, that it has not so harsh a Pronunciation as those two Letters have; but, as it is impossible to paint a Sound, I shall leave this to the Master, whose Business it is to pronounce it so often to his Scholar, that he may, by the Repetition, get the right Pronunciation: This will save the giving many fanciful Explanations; for it's impossible, by Writing, to teach the Pronunciation, tho' many have thought it a very easy Matter.

The *j jota* is guttural, and is used before *a, o, e*, viz. *Mojàr, rempujòn, ajustàr, jàmas, &c.* Take it for a general Rule, that all Words ending in *aja, ajo, eja, ejo, ija, ijo, oja, ojo*, must be wrote with a *jota*, as *mortàja, ventàja, navàja, trabàjo, tàjo, viàje, aparèjo, consèjo, vièjo, cornija, sortija, bija, kijo, regozijo, òja, riòja, despòjo, enòjo, &c.*

From those which terminate in *àja*, the following must be excepted: *Bàxa, fàxa, càxa*; and those Verbs which have the Infinitive in *àr*, with their Adverbs, as *baxàr, abàxo, debàxo*, which must be wrote with an *x*, and not with a *jota*.

Except from those ending in *eja, quèxa, rèxa*, and *dèxa*.

From those in *ejo, dèxo, añèxo, tèxo*, are to be excepted.

Fixa, and the Imperative Mood of the Verb *fixàr*, with *prolixa*, are to be excepted from Words terminating in *ija*.

From Words in *ijo*, exclude *fixo, bendixo*, with the Adjective *fixa*, and its Adverb *fixo*.

From the Termination in *òja*, we except *alòxa, còxa, congòxa*.

And from those in *ojo*, except *flòxo, còxo, ròxo*.

All Words ending in *e* are wrote with a *g*, and never with an *x* or a *jota*, as, *Salvège*, *pàge*, *estropàge*, *viàge*; excepting from this Rule, *dixe* from the Verb *dezir*, *tràxe*, *y truxe*, which, notwithstanding their being terminated in *e*, are always spelt with an *x*, and not a *g*.

All Words which begin with an *x* are Arabick, as, *Xàra*, *xàtiva*, *xavali*, *xavèga*, *xàula*.

You must remark, that when the *g* is placed before *n*, it is pronounced as in English, joining the *g* to the first Syllable, viz. *Magnanimous*, *Magdalen*, *magnifick*; in Spanish you must pronounce, *Magnanimo*, *Mag dalena*, *mag-nifico*; with this Difference, that in Spanish *g* is not altogether so strongly pronounced as in English, but is somewhat softer.

H.

The *h* in Spanish is no better than an Aspiration; and it is used either in Imitation of the Latin, as in these Words, *hòmbre*, *humildàd*; or to shew, that the following Letter is a Vowel, as *hùmo*, *hièrro*, *huèrto*, *huèssò*, *buèvo*, *buèsped*; in which it is pronounced stronger than in the Words *hòmbre*, *humildàd*, &c.

K.

The Spaniards make no Use of this Letter, but in the Words *Kalèndas*, *Kalendarìo*; and in these it is rather to conform themselves to the Nature of the Word, than out of any Necessity; for they write the same Words with a *c*; and it is no Fault in Spanish Orthography to write them indifferently with either *k* or *c*.

l, ll.

The Spanish have the simple and the double *l*,
and

and both are pronounced alike : Ex. For the simple, *land, lay, leaf, libel, &c.* Ex. for the double, *to allure, allured, alluring, a Million, Stallion, &c.* The French or English never begin a Word with *ll*, which is very common in Spanish ; as, *llover*, read *liover* : They also make use of it in the Middle of a Word, as, *sellàr*, to seal ; *callàr*, to be silent, &c.

M.

The Letter *m* has the same Pronunciation in Spanish, as it has in English. There is this to be observed ; that the English has many Words which are wrote with *mm*, and the Spanish has not any ; for it changes the first *m* into *n* ; for Examp. *Commiseration*, in Spanish *Conmiseracion* ; and so of the rest.

N.

The Spanish Language has two *n ñ*, which are pronounced alike both in English and Spanish : The one has this Mark *ñ*, and is called *ñ con tilde* ; Ex. *Nail, name, nettle, nice, never, new, newly, news, &c.*

P.

The Letter *p* is pronounced as in English, as *publick, publico ; people, pueblo ; Paul, Pablo.* Observe that it is never doubled in the Spanish Language.

The *p* being followed by an *b*, in Words derived from the Greek, changes its natural Pronunciation for that of the *f*, as it does in English ; viz. *Philosofo, Filosofia, &c. Philosopher, Philosophy*, in English : But such Words may also be wrote with an *f*, without committing any Fault in the Spanish Orthography.

Q.

The Letter *q* is the same in Spanish as in English, either in regard of the Pronunciation or Orthography.

R.

The *r* is pronounced in Spanish as it is in English; viz. *Rebel*, *rebelde* in Spanish; *rarity*, *raridad* in Spanish; *reality*, *realidad* in Spanish.

S.

The *s* is pronounced (either single or double) in the same manner as in English; viz. *Sack*, *Saco*; *Session*, *Sesion*, or *Sessión*; *Abbess*, *Abadessa*; *Countess*, *Condeffa*, &c.

T.

I need only say, that this Letter is pronounced as in English, excepting only that it has never the Sound of the *c*, as it has in these English Words, *action*, *contraction*, *faction*, &c.

The Diphthongs are formed of two Vowels joined together in one Syllable, and are pronounced as one Letter: They are as follows: *ay*, *ey*, *ie*, *io*, *iu*.
Examp. *Ayre*, hair; *ley*, law; *piedra*, stone; *Dios*, God; *ciudad*, city.

Of the ARTICLES.

AN Article is a declinable Particle, and precedes the Word to which it is joined. Articles are divided into definite and indefinite. The Spanish Language has three definite, and two indefinite, as I shall

shall shew, when I have, by Examples, made these Terms easy and familiar to those who are unacquainted with Grammar. To this end, I shall first speak of the English Articles, and hope to make the meanest Capacity conceive me. The English has two Articles, *the* and *a* ; the latter, when it comes before a Word beginning with a Vowel, for the Ease and Sound of the Pronunciation, takes an *n* ; as for Example, *an Ox*, *an Ass* : And it is the same when it is joined to a Word beginning with an *h*, *an House*, &c. some few Words excepted, &c. Of these two Articles the one is definite ; that is, determinate, pointing out some particular and individual Thing or Person ; the other, indefinite, or general : *The* is the definite Article, *a* the Article indefinite : For Example ; If I say, I bought *the* House, I refer to some particular House, which has been before-mentioned, or of which the Person to whom I speak has some Notice ; for otherwise it would be natural to desire an Explanation ; as, What House ? &c. But if I say, I have bought *an* House, I speak in general, and point out no particular House. If in directing a Person, I say, that Corner House is *the* House, the Person would be instructed ; but should I say, that Corner House is *an* House, it's probable he'd ask, Who doubted it ? I saw *the* King : If I am in France, it would be supposed the Article *the* defines the King of France ; but if I say *a* King, I define no particular King ; and it may as well be the King of England as the King of France. As I believe these Examples sufficient, I shall go on to the Spanish Articles ; which are, as I have said, five in Number ; viz. three definite or determined ; one masculine, *el* ; one feminine, *la* ; one neuter, *lo*.

The two indefinite Articles are *de* and *à*, which are indifferently used before any Gender, either in the singular or plural ; viz. *à Pedro, à Maria, à lo bueno, à los hombres, à las mugeres*. Observe, that the neuter Article *lo* has no Plural, but in that Number it becomes masculine ; viz. *lo bueno* in the Singular, makes *los buenos* in the Plural.

Declension of the Masculine Article El, The.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. <i>el</i> ,	Nom. <i>los</i> , the,
Gen. <i>del</i> ,	Gen. <i>de los</i> , of the,
Dat. <i>al</i> ,	Dat. <i>à los</i> , to the,
Acc. <i>el</i> ,	Acc. <i>los</i> , the,
Abl. <i>del</i> ,	Abl. <i>de los</i> , from the.

Declension of the Feminine Article La, The.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. <i>la</i> ,	Nom. <i>las</i> ,
Gen. <i>de la</i> ,	Gen. <i>de las</i> ,
Dat. <i>à la</i> ,	Dat. <i>à las</i> ,
Acc. <i>la</i> ,	Acc. <i>las</i> ,
Abl. <i>de la</i> ,	Abl. <i>de las</i> .

The Article *the* has no Feminine ; for the English have no Genders for Inanimates, or at least they very seldom make use of Genders ; and when they do, they give the Noun the same Gender it has in Latin. I don't remember any but the Word *Ship*, which the English make of the Feminine (it being of that Gender in Latin *Navis*) ; and they'll say, *she's a good Sailer ; she's a stiff Ship ; she's a crank Ship ; she's a long, she's a broad Ship, &c.*

Declension of the Neuter Article Lo, The, &c.

Nom. *lo*,
 Gen. *de lo*,
 Dat. *à lo*,
 Acc. *lo*,
 Abl. *de lo*.

I have already said it takes the Masculine Article in the Plural.

You must take Notice, That the Masculine Article is irregular; the Singular being *el*, makes *los*, in the Plural; but the Feminine is regular; for it forms its Plural by the Addition of the Letter *s*; for Example, *la* add *s*, *las*, you have the Plural.

Tho' the Article *el* is Masculine, yet is it sometimes joined to a Substantive of the Feminine Gender, but in the Singular Number only; and never in the Plural, to avoid the Meeting of two *aa*, viz. *el alma*, *el agua*, &c. I have said that this happens only in the Singular, for the Cause is taken away in the Plural, the Letter *s* coming between the Vowels *aa*, as *las Almas*, *las aguas*.

Sometimes this Article, for the Elegancy of the Expression, is put before a Verb, as *el beber*, *el comer*, *el dormir*, &c.

The Articles very often become Pronouns, as thus. *El mismo me diò esto*: The same Person gave me this: *El mismo hablò con el Rey*: The same Person spoke with the King, &c.

Of the Article Lo.

We must use this Article *lo*, when an Adjective is taken Substantively; as, *Yo te darè lo tuyo*, I will give

give you yours, or that which is yours, that which belongs to you, or falls to your Share. *Quiero lo mio*, I will have, I desire my own ; that which belongs to me ; *dale lo suyo*, give him his own, what appertains to him : By which Examples, it is clear that *mio*, *tuyo*, *suyo*, tho' in their Nature Adjectives, are here Substantives, or take Place as Substantives ; for they stand by themselves and make a complete Sense without the Help of another Word, which is the Property of a Noun Substantive ; as will be shewn when we come to speak of those Nouns.

Of the Definition and Division of NOUNS and GENDERS.

A Noun is a Part of Speech, which does not refer to Time, and which, with the Assistance of the Article, has Gender, Number, and Case ; as *El cielo*, *la tierra*, *la virtud*, *el vicio*, *el grande*, *pequeño*, *lo bueno*, *lo malo*, &c.

Nouns are divided into Substantive and Adjective. The Substantive declares its full Meaning without the Addition of another Word ; as *hombre* a Man, *Muger* a Woman, *Sol* the Sun, *Luna* the Moon, &c.

The Noun Adjective has no Meaning of itself and requires the Assistance of a Substantive to complete the Sense, which would otherwise be unintelligible ; and this Substantive is either expressed or understood. Examples of Adjectives are *grande* great, *pequeño* little, *negro* black, *roxo* red, *blanco* white, &c. Now should I say, give me a Black, a Red, &c. without referring to some Substantive, as black Hood, a red Cloak, &c. it is plain I should

not be understood; but if I had mentioned the Substantive before, there is no Necessity of expressing it: For Example, if I say, Shew me a fine Cloth; the Question may very well be asked, Will you have a Red or Blue, a White or Black? &c. where either the Substantive Colour, or Cloth, is understood.

The Noun Substantive is again divided into Proper and Appellative: The Noun Substantive proper, is that which is appropriated to some particular thing, to distinguish it from some other of the same Species, or Sort, as *Pedro* Peter, *Juan* John, *Madrid*, *Roma* Rome, *Londres*, London, &c.

The Noun Substantive Appellative is that which includes many of the same Sort; as a Province, a Kingdom, a King, a Soldier, an Animal, *Provincia*, *Reyno*, *Rey*, *Soldado*, *Animal*, &c.

Nouns, whether Substantives or Adjectives, are divided into Primitives and Derivatives; the Primitive, as well in the Adjective, as in the Substantive, is that which is not beholden to any other Word for its Original, and owes it to the Institution only of its own Language, or of that Language, from whence its own is derived: viz. *Homo* is Latin, and *Hombre* is Spanish; notwithstanding it is as much esteemed a Primitive in the latter, as in the former; and so, *verde*, *seco*, *roxo*, *triste*, &c. tho' they are derived from the Latin, are looked upon as Primitive Adjectives.

A Noun Derivative is that which is formed from some other Word, which is its Primitive; viz. *regularidad*, *humanidad*, &c. are derived from *regla*, and *hombre*, for which Reason they are called Derivatives.

Again, Nouns are divided into Simple and Compound;

pound; as *prudente*, *imprudente*; the former is Simple, the latter compounded of *in*, and *prudente*.

The Noun Adjective is divided into Positive, and Comparative, viz. *sabio* wise; *mas sabio*, wiser; where it is visible that the former is Positive, and the latter Comparative, by the Addition of *mas*; for when in English, I say wiser, it implies that I make a Comparison with somebody, wiser than his Brother, &c. The Word *mas* answers to the English Word *more*, as, More subtle than a Serpent; more innocent than a Dove, &c.

There are other Classes of Nouns, as Augmentatives, Diminutives, Numerals, and Ordinals, even one of which we shall speak of in their proper Places.

Finally, both Substantives and Adjectives are divided into the Masculine and Feminine Gender; the Masculine is attributed to the Male, and the Feminine to the Female, as, *El Sol*, *el Hombre*, *la Luna*, *la Muger*.

Rules for distinguishing the Genders.

I. **N**ouns ending in *e* are masculine, as *Hombre* a Man, *Monte* a Mountain, *Valle* a Valley, *Page* a Page, &c. except *Coriente* a Stream, *Cumbre* the Top of an Hill, *Nave* a Ship, *Vis lumbre* the Dusk, *Ube* an Udder, which are feminine, and take the Article *la*, as *la Coriente*, *la Cumbre*, *la Nave*, *la Vis lumbre*, *la Ube*.

II. Those Nouns which end in *i* and *y* are masculine, as *Buey* an Ox, *Rey* a King, *Maravedi* a Piece of Money, &c. except *Ley* Law, *Grey* a Flock, which are feminine.

III. All Nouns terminating in *o* are Masculine, as *Templo* a Temple, *Exemplo* an Example, *Pueblo* a People, *Brazo* the Arm, &c. except *la Mano* the Hand, *la Nao* the Ship, which are Feminine.

IV. The Termination *u* is Masculine, as *Espiritu* the Spirit, &c.

V. All Nouns ending in *d* are Feminine, as *Virtud*, *Verdad*, Virtue, Truth, &c. except *Adalid* a Guide, *Ataud* a Coffin, a Bier, *Laud* a Lute, which are Masculine; *El Adalid*, *el Ataud*, *el Laud*.

Nouns ending in *a* are Feminine, as *Campana* a Bell, *Semana* a Week, *Mañana* the Morning, &c. But the following, most of which, mark the Male Sex, are Masculine; notwithstanding, they have a Feminine Termination; viz. *Profeta* a Prophet, *Evangelista* an Evangelist, *Poeta* a Poet, *Planeta* a Planet, *Ateista* an Atheist, *Anabatista* an Anabaptist, *Calvinista* a Calvinist, *Jesuita* a Jesuit, *Alquimista* an Alchymist, *Dia* a Day, *Mana* Manna, *Clima* a Climate, *Alcavala* a Tribute or Custom, *Papa* the Pope. They consequently have the Masculine Article *el*, as *el Papa*, *el Planeta*, *el Clima*, *el Dia*, *el Mana*, &c.

VII. All Nouns which end in *l*, are Masculine, as *Batel* a Skiff, *Pincel* a Pencil, *Papel* Paper, &c. but you must except these Feminines, viz. *la Cal* Lime, *la Miel* Honey, *la Hiel* the Gall, *la Piel* the Skin, *la Sal* Salt, *la Carzel* a Prison.

VIII. Those Nouns which terminate in *n* are Masculines, as *el Pan* Bread, *Almazen* an Arsenal, a Warehouse, *el Coraçon* the Heart, &c. except *la Sien* the Temple of the Head, *la Sarten* a Frying-pan, *la Crin* Beast's Hair, *la Orden* Order, Rank, Disposition, a Command; which are all Feminine.

IX. Nouns that end in *ion*, are Feminine, as *Condicion* Condition, *Justificacion* Justification, *Admiracion* Admiration, *Privacion* Privation, *Prision* the time a Person has been in Confinement, *Condenacion* Condemnation, &c.

X. Words terminating in *r* are Masculine, as *Amor* Love, *Dolor* Grief, Pain; *Ardor* Ardor, &c. but *la Flor* a Flower, *la Labor* Labour, *la Mar* the Sea, are Feminine. You must remark, that when this Word *Mar* is before an Adjective, it becomes Masculine; for Example, you must say, *el Mar Mediterraneo*, and not *la Mar Mediterraneo*.

XI. Those Nouns which end in *s* are Masculine, as *Anis* Anis, *Mies* Grain, *Mais* Millet, &c. A Nouns ending in *x* are Masculine, as *Relox* a Clock, *Trox* an Hole made in the Earth for the keeping Grain, *Carcax* a Quiver, &c.

Of the Declension of Nouns.

HAVING given Rules by which the Genders of Nouns may be known, I shall proceed to the Cases, which are six, and are as follows; the Nominative, the Genitive, the Dative, the Accusative, the Vocative, and the Ablative.

The Nominative is so called, from the Latin *minare*, because it always mentions the Thing or Person whom we speak of, as *el Rey* the King, *Governador* the Governor, *el Capitan* the Captain.

The Genitive takes its Name from the Latin *Vegnere* to beget; for all the other Cases in Latin are form'd from this; as *Amator*, *amatoris*, *amatori*, &c. and is also so called, because it shews the Thing

Person from the which some other proceeds, as *el hijo del Principe* the Son of the Prince, &c.

The Dative, so called from the Supine *datum* of the Verb *dare* to give, speaks a Transition from one Place or Person to another; as, *doy mi camisa à Pedro*, I give my Shirt to *Peter*.

The Accusative in Spanish is always the same with the Nominative, and is so named from the Verb *accusare* to accuse, because it declares the Subject of the Verb, as, *Amo à Dios* I love God, where God is the Subject of my Love: It always follows the Verb, as *Accusar el Ladron* to accuse the Thief; *Accusar el Malo* to impeach the wicked, &c.

The Vocative has its Name from the Supine *vocatum*, of the Verb *vocare*. This Case is used in speaking or calling to another, as *O! Amigo ven à mi Socorro*, O! Friend, come to my Assistance (Succour); *O! Dios, socorre me en mis Necesidades*, O God, assist me in my Necessity, &c.

The Ablative derives its Name from the Supine *ablatum*, of the Verb *auferre*, to carry or take away; it signifies an Ablation, follows Verbs of Separation, and in Spanish is always like the Genitive; it has these Signs, *from, by, with, out, of*, as, *Sacar un hombre de la carzel*, to get a Man out of Prison, &c.

You may observe farther, that the Spanish never varies the Termination of the Word in the Declensions, as the Latin does; but that the Cases are distinguished by the Article.

Take notice also, that when you would have the Plural of a Word, which terminates in a Vowel, you form it by the Addition of an *s*; as *Alma, Almas, Hombre, Hombres*, &c. The Plural of those Words which end in a Consonant, is form'd by adding *es*

to the Singular; as, *Muger*, *Mugeres*; *Tribunal*, *Tribunales*; excepting the Word *Relox*, which changes the *x* in the Singular into a *g* in the Plural, and makes *Reloges*.

These Rules being establish'd, I shall proceed to the Declension of Nouns, both Substantive and Adjective.

Declension of proper Nouns of the Masculine Gender
Pedro, Peter, &c.

Nom. *Pedro*, Peter.
Gen. *de Pedro*, of Peter.
Dat. *à Pedro*, to Peter.
Acc. *Pedro*, Peter.
Voc. *o Pedro*, o Peter.
Abl. *de Pedro*, from Peter.

Declension of Nouns proper of the Feminine Gender
Maria, Mary.

Nom. *Maria*, Mary.
Gen. *de Maria*, of Mary.
Dat. *à Maria*, to Mary.
Acc. *Maria*, Mary.
Voc. *o Maria*, o Mary.
Abl. *de Maria*, from Mary.

Declension of the Nouns common in the Masculine Gender. *El Padre*, the Father.

Singular.	Plural.
N. <i>el Padre</i> , the Father.	N. <i>los Padres</i> , the Fathers.

G. <i>del Padre</i> , of the Father.	G. <i>de los Padres</i> , of the Fathers.
D. <i>al Padre</i> , to the Father.	D. <i>à los Padres</i> , to the Fathers.
A. <i>el Padre</i> , the Father.	A. <i>los Padres</i> , the Fathers.
V. <i>Padre</i> , o Father.	V. <i>o Padres</i> , o Fathers.
Abl. <i>del Padre</i> , from the Father.	Abl. <i>de los Padres</i> , from the Fathers.

Declension of the same Nouns in the Feminine Gender.
La Madre, the Mother.

Singular.	Plural.
N. <i>la Madre</i> , the Mother,	N. <i>las Madres</i> , the Mothers,
G. <i>de la Madre</i> ,	G. <i>de las Madres</i> ,
D. <i>à la Madre</i> ,	D. <i>à las Madres</i> ,
A. <i>la Madre</i> ,	A. <i>las Madres</i> ,
V. <i>o Madre</i> ,	V. <i>o Madres</i> ,
Abl. <i>de la Madre</i> .	Abl. <i>de las Madres</i> .

The Declension of Nouns Adjectives.

It is requisite that I should, before I proceed to the Examples, desire you would take notice, that all Adjectives in the Spanish Tongue, end in one of these five Letters; viz. in *a, e, o, l, or z*; as *buena, triste, poderoso, debil, capaz*. That you may find less Difficulty in the Declension, I shall decline an Adjective of each of these Terminations.

*Declension of the Termination a.*La buena, *The good, &c.*

Singular.

N. *la buena*, good.
 G. *de la buena*,
 D. *à la buena*,
 A. *la buena*,
 V. *o buena*,
 Abl. *de la buena*.

Plural.

N. *las buenas*, good.
 G. *de las buenas*,
 D. *à las buenas*,
 A. *las buenas*,
 V. *o buenas*,
 Abl. *de las buenas*.

It has no Plural in English, as indeed none of the Adjectives have, without they are taken substantively.

*Declension of the Termination e.*El triste, *sad, &c.*

Singular.

N. *el triste*,
 G. *del triste*,
 D. *al triste*,
 A. *el triste*,
 V. *o triste*,
 Abl. *del triste*.

Plural.

N. *los tristes*.
 G. *de los tristes*,
 D. *à los tristes*,
 A. *los tristes*,
 V. *o tristes*,
 Abl. *de los tristes*.

*Declension of the Termination o.*El poderoso, *powerful, &c.*

Singular.

N. *el poderoso*,
 G. *del poderoso*,
 D. *al poderoso*,
 A. *el poderoso*,
 V. *o poderoso*,
 Abl. *del poderoso*.

Plural.

N. *los poderosos*,
 G. *de los poderosos*,
 D. *à los poderosos*,
 A. *los poderosos*,
 V. *o los poderosos*,
 Abl. *de los poderosos*.

The Termination l declined.

Singular.	Plural.
N. <i>el debil</i> , weak.	N. <i>los debiles</i> ,
G. <i>del debil</i> ,	G. <i>de los debiles</i> ,
D. <i>al debil</i> ,	D. <i>à los debiles</i> ,
A. <i>el debil</i> ,	A. <i>los debiles</i> ,
V. <i>ò debil</i> ,	V. <i>ò los debiles</i> ,
Abl. <i>del debil</i> .	Abl. <i>de los debiles</i> .

The Termination z declined.

El capaz, large, &c.

Singular.	Plural.
N. <i>el capaz</i> , large.	N. <i>los capaces</i> ,
G. <i>del capaz</i> ,	G. <i>de los capaces</i> ,
D. <i>al capez</i> ,	D. <i>à los capaces</i> ,
A. <i>el capaz</i> ,	A. <i>los capaces</i> ,
V. <i>ò capaz</i> ,	V. <i>ò los capaces</i> ,
Abl. <i>del capaz</i> ,	Abl. <i>de los capaces</i> .

All Nouns Adjectives are declined after the same manner, excepting *grande*, *santo* and *bueno*; for the Adjective *grande*, when followed by a Substantive which begins with a consonant, loses the last Syllable *de*; for Example, you can't say *grande Muger*, *grande Cavallo*, but you must retrench the last Syllable, and say, *gran Muger*, *gran Cavallo*, &c. But if *grande* precedes a Substantive which has a Vowel for its initial Letter, it then remains entire, and is thus declined.

Nom. *el grande animo*, a great Mind.
 Gen. *del grande animo*, of the great Mind.
 Dat. *al grande*, &c. to the great Mind.

The Adjective *santo* loses also the last Syllable, before either a Vowel or a Consonant ; for you can't say *santo Pedro*, *santo Antonio*, &c. but *san Pedro*, *san Antonio*, &c. except in the following *santo Thomas*, *santo Domingo*, where you see nothing retrench'd ; but *Sant Iago* must be pronounc'd as here wrote, losing only the *o* in *Santo*.

When a Substantive to which the Adjective *buen* is joined, follows immediately, the Adjective loses its last letter ; as *buen Hombre*, a good Man ; *buen Cavallo*, a good Horse ; and not *bueno Hombre*, &c. It is the same in regard of *malo* ; as *mal Hombre*, an ill Man ; *mal Cavallo*, a bad Horse, &c. But, when the Adjective *bueno* follows its Substantive, it loses nothing ; for we say *Hombre bueno*, or *malo* ; *Cavallo bueno*, or *malo*, &c. But here take notice this is only in the Masculine Gender, for in the Feminine they suffer no Retrenchment either before or after the Substantive ; for you may say *buena*, *mala Muger* ; or, *Muger buena*, *mala*. *Tanto* and *quanto* in the same manner lose the Syllable before their Adjectives ; as, *tan grande*, *quan grande* ; *tan pequeño*, *quan pequeño* ; *tan bueno*, *quan bueno* ; *tan malo*, *quan malo* ; *tan temprano*, *quan temprano* ; *tan tarde*, *quan tarde*, &c.

Of the Comparatives and Superlatives.

There are three Degrees of Comparison reckon'd by the Grammarians, tho' I can't see that there are more than two properly so called, which are the Comparative and Superlative ; for the Positive cannot be said to compare : for when I say, *wise*, it is visible I only positively mention a Quality, without making any comparison ; but when I say *wiser*, I then

then make a Comparifon ; as, John *is wifer than* Peter. Nay, even the Superlative may be denied as a Degree of Comparifon ; for when I fay *your Letters were obliging*, or, *your Letters were very obliging* ; I think it is evident, that I make no more Comparifon in the latter than in the former, and its only a Degree in the Signification ; I fay John *is wife*, John *is wifer*, John *is the wifeft*. I make no Comparifon in the firft and laft Diction ; the firft marks fimply and pofitively the Epithet, John *is wife* ; the laft marks an Excefs of the Quality, John *is the wifeft* ; but can't juftly be faid to make any Comparifon : and it is as erroneous to fay, that the Superlative is the laft Excefs ; for we may form a Comparative even upon a Superlative, and confequently, the Comparative will then exceed it. Terence gives us an Example of this, *Persuade tibi te mihi efle chariffimum, fed multo fore chariorem, fi, &c.* Cicero fays, *Ego autem hoc fum miferior quàm tu, quæ es miferiffima, &c.* But as my Bufinefs is to teach, and not to criticife, I fhall follow the common Road, and allow three Degrees, which are the Pofitive, Comparative, and Superlative ; as, *good, better, beft*. The Comparative is made ufe of to compare one thing with another, and either magnifies or leffens ; in Spanifh it is formed by *mas*, more ; or *menos*, lefs, being joined to the Adjective : *Pedro es mas docto que Juan*, Peter is more learned than John ; *Juan es menos docto que rico*, John is lefs learned than rich.

But the following are to be excepted, *viz. bueno*, *malo*, &c. for they do not make the Comparative by taking to them *mas* ; *bueno* good makes *mejor* better ; *malo* bad, *peor* worfe ; *pequeño* little, *menor* lefs ;

less ; *grande* great makes *mayor* bigger, greater as, *Pedro es mejor que Juan*, Peter is better than John ; *la Peste es peor que la Zarna*, the Plague worse than the Itch ; *el Sol es mayor que la Luna*, the Sun is bigger than the Moon, &c.

The Superlative is formed of its Adjective, by changing the last Letter into an *i*, and adding *ísimo* for the Masculine, and *ísima* for the Feminine ; as *grande*, *grandísimo*, *grandísima* ; *santo*, *santísimo*, *santísima*, &c. The Comparative, when it has an Article before it, becomes a Superlative ; as, *el más docto de todos*, the most learned of all : Where it is evident, that notwithstanding *mas docto* is of itself a Comparative, yet it being preceded by an Article it becomes a Superlative ; the other Articles *la* and *lo* have the same Force. As *mas* I have said is a Particle which forms the Comparative, so *muy* makes the Superlative : As we say *bueno*, *mejor* or *mas bueno*, *muy bueno* in the Superlative.

Of Nouns Augmentatives and Diminutives.

It is one of the greatest Elegancies in the Spanish Language, that by the Addition of a Letter or Syllable to a Word, it either augments or diminishes the Signification.

All the Augmentatives are terminated in *ona* and *ana* ; as *Hombron* a great Man ; *Mugerona* a masculine Woman ; *Bason*, a large Basin, &c. Which shews, that our Ideas are, by the Addition of a Syllable, much augmented ; for *Hombre* gives me the Idea of a common Man, *Muger* of an ordinary Woman ; whereas *Hombron* strikes me with the Idea of something gigantic, and exceeding the common Size, as *Mugerona* does in regard to a Woman.

The Diminutives, tho' they lessen the Subject, augment the Idea we had ; they are terminated in *ico, ito, illo, uelo* and *ino* ; as, *Hombrezillo, hombrezito*, a little Man. Where I have a stronger or a more enlarged Idea of something very little : *Mosico* a little Boy ; *pequeñuelo*, very little ; *Cigoñino*, a little or young Stork. These always retain the Gender of their Primitives from which they are formed : viz. *Hombrezillo* is a Masculine, being formed from *Hombre*, which is of that Gender ; the same is to be understood of Diminutives formed from Nouns of the Feminine Gender.

There are other Diminutives, which even augment the Signification of the thing mentioned ; as, *grandezillo*, somewhat big ; *grossezuelo*, somewhat bulky.

Other Diminutives are again diminished ; viz. *chiquito* is a Diminutive. from which is formed *chiquitico*, which is still less.

Of the Nouns Numerals.

These Nouns are differently terminated, as we shall shew you. It is necessary here to observe, that when *uno* one, comes before a Noun, it loses the *o* ; as, *un Hombre, un Cavàllo* : This is the only one of the Numerals till you come to an hundred, which has both Numbers and Genders ; for you may say, *unos Hombres*, some Men ; *unas Mugères*, some Women. When it is in the Feminine it does not lose the last Letter, as it does in the Masculine Gender ; for though you must say, *ùn Cavàllo*, you can't say *un Casa*, but *una Càsa*, an House ; *una Mugèr*, a Woman, &c.

Uno,

Uno, ùna, one.

dos, two.

très, three.

quàtro, four.

cinco, five.

seis, six.

siète, seven.

òcho, eight.

nuève, nine.

diez, ten.

ònze, eleven.

dòze, twelve.

trèze, thirteen.

Catòrze, fourteen.

quinze, fifteen.

diez y seis, sixteen.

diez y siète, seventeen.

diez y òcho, eighteen.

diez y nueve, nineteen.

veinte, twenty.

veinte y uno, one-and-twenty.

veinte y dos, two-and-twenty, &c.

treyn ta, thirty.

quarènta, forty.

cinquènta, fifty.

sesenta, sixty.

setènta, seventy.

ochènta, eighty.

novènta, ninety.

ciènto, an hundred.

ciènto y ùno, an hundred and one.

ciènto y dos, an hundred and two.

ciènto y diez, an hundred and ten.

ciènto y veinte, an hundred and twenty.

From an hundred to a thousand all the Numerals are Adjectives, and agree with the Gender of their Substantives ; as *docientos* and *docientas*, two hundred ; *trecentos* and *trecientas*, three hundred, &c. *mil*, a thousand.

dos mil, two thousand.

cien mil, an hundred thousand.

quinientos mil, five hundred thousand.

un millon, a million,

dos millones, two millions, &c.

When *ciento* is followed by another Noun, it loses the last Letter ; as *cien Hombres*, an hundred Men, and not *ciento Hombres* ; *cien Mujeres*, and not *ciento Mujeres*, an hundred Women, &c. But if the Conjunction copulative (*y*) comes between *ciento* and another word, it loses nothing ; as, *ciento y diez*, *ciento y veinte*, &c. For you must not say *cien y diez*, &c.

Of the Ordinals.

The following Nouns are called Ordinals.

Primero, the first.

segundo, the second.

tercero, the third.

quarto, the fourth.

quinto the fifth.

sexto, the sixth.

septimo, the seventh.

ochoavo, the eighth.

nono, the ninth.

decimo, the tenth.

undecimo, the eleventh.

duodecimo, the twelfth.

decimo tercio, the thirteenth.

decimo

* Syllable

decimo quarto, the fourteenth.

decimo quinto, the fifteenth.

decimo sexto, the sixteenth.

decimo septimo, the seventeenth.

decimo octavo, the eighteenth.

decimo nono, the nineteenth.

vigesimo, the twentieth.

vigesimo primero, the one-and-twentieth, &c.

trigesimo, the thirtieth.

trigesimo primero, the thirty-first.

quadragesimo, the fortieth.

quadragesimo primero, the forty-first.

quingagesimo, the fiftieth.

sexagesimo, the sixtieth.

septuagesimo, the seventieth.

octuagesimo, the eightieth.

nonagesimo, the ninetieth.

centesimo, the hundredth.

millesimo, the thousandth.

We have nothing to observe upon these Ordinals but that they are pronounced as they are wrote, and that they form the Feminine by changing *o* into *a* as, *primera*, *segunda*, *tercera*, &c.

Of the PRONOUNS.

A Pronoun is reckoned a distinct Part of Speech tho' *Sanctius* says they are real Nouns, and differ in nothing but their Manner of Declension; they are used in the place of a Noun to avoid Repetition.

The

They are divided into seven Classes^s; viz. Personal, Conjunctive, Possessive, Demonstrative, Interrogative, Relative, and Improper.

Of the Pronoun Personal.

This marks the first, second, and third Person in both Numbers; as, *Yo*, I; *tu*, thou; *el*, he; for the Singular: *Nosotros*, we; *vosòtros*, ye; *ellos*, they; for the Plural; as, *yo àmo*, I love; *tu àmas*, thou lovest; *el àma*, he loves; in the Plural; *nosòtros amàmos*, we love; *vosòtros amàis*, ye love; *ellos àman*, they love.

Of the Pronoun Conjunctive.

This has a very near Resemblance to the Personal; I shall therefore give an Explanation, which may suffice to shew the Difference between them: They are called Conjunctives, because of their being always placed before the Verbs, as are the Personals, but with this Difference: The Conjunctives are never the Nominative Case to the Verbs they precede, but ever the Dative or Accusative of the said Verbs. These Conjunctives are seven in Number; *me*, *te*, *se*, *el*, *nosòtros*, *vosòtros*, *èllos*, or *aquèllos*; viz. *Mi Padre me bàbla*, my Father speaks to me; *mi Amigo te escriviò*, my Friend wrote to you; *los Soldàdos se vantan*, the Soldiers boast; *el Filosofo nos ensēa*, the Philosopher teaches us; *el Rey os*, or *vos mända*, the King commands you; *escrivi à èllos*, or *aquèllos Hombres*, I wrote to those Men. In short, when *nos* and *vos* agree with the Verb in Number and Person, they are Personals; but when they do not thus agree

agree with the Verb, they are Conjunctives : An Example of each will make this clear : *Nos ò nosòt dezimos*, We say. Here *Nos* is a Pronoun Person for it is visibly the Nominative to the Verb, and agrees with it in Number and Person ; *Pedro dirà*, *Peter* will tell you : Here *os* is the Case, which the Verb requires after it, and not the Nominative ; it does not agree with the Verb in Number and Person ; for *dirà* is the third Person Singular, and *os* is the second Person Plural ; wherefore you may conclude it is in this Sentence a Conjunctive.

Of the Pronoun Possessive.

The Pronoun Possessive is that which marks Property or Possession ; there are six of them : three Singular, three Plural ; viz. *mi*, *tu*, *su* ; *nuèstro*, *vuestro*, *sus* : Ex. *Mi Padre*, my Father ; *tu Hermano*, thy Brother ; *su Criado*, his Servant ; *nuèstro Amigo*, our Friend ; *vuestro Enemigo*, your Enemy ; *Padres*, their Fathers.

Pronoun Demonstrative.

This Pronoun marks, indicates, or points out either a Thing or Person, and is Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter ; as, *èste*, *èsse*, *èsta*, *èssa*, *èsto*, *èsta*, or *aquello* ; viz. *èste Hòmbre*, this Man ; *èsse Cavall*, that Horse ; *èsta Mugèr*, this Woman ; *èssa Camisa*, that Shirt ; *èsto que me dizes me gùsta*, what you say me pleases me. All which shall be more fully spoken to, when we decline these Pronouns, and their Application and Use shall be shewn in Syntax.

The Pronoun Interrogative.

This, as its Name sufficiently declares, serves in the asking a Question ; as, *Que dizes ?* What do you say ? *Quièn và hai ?* Who goes there ? *Quàl de los dos ?* Which of the two ? *Cuyo es èste Cavàllo ?* Whose Horse is this ? But we shall take farther notice of this Pronoun.

Of the Pronoun Relative.

The Pronoun Relative points out the Subject ~~with Subject~~, without repeating it, as in this Example ; *God whom we adore is the Creator of, &c.* where the Relative *whom* refers to God the Subject of our Adoration : and is the same as if I had said God, which God I adore, is, &c. *The Gloves which I bought* (that is, which Gloves I bought) *are spoiled.* *The General whose Bravery, &c.* *Pedro àma à Maria y ella à el,* Peter loves Mary, and she loves him (that is, loves Peter, to which the Relative *him* refers). *El Duque de Marlbrò a sido un gran General, que fuè sin par,* The Duke of Marlborough was so great a General, that he had no equal : Where *que* is the same as Duke, &c. I have before said, that *que* is an Interrogative, and in this place it is a Relative ; because, according to the manner it is made use of, it is both the one and the other, as may be remarked by the Examples already brought ; for taking notice of the Sense of the Clause, it is easy to discern when it is Interrogative, and when Relative.

Of the Pronoun Improper.

As the declining this Pronoun will be sufficient to give you an entire Knowledge of it, I shall not say any thing here; if there should be any Difficulty found, I leave it to the Discretion of a Master. These following, which are Indefinite, are what we call Improper Pronouns; viz. *Tàl*, such, *algùn* some-body, one or other; *càda*, each or every; *quien*, who, *ningùn* none, *nàdie*, no-body; *èrto* certain, *òtro* another, *mùcho* much, *tòdo* the same: All which are declined, as you see in the following Examples, which I shall not give, having done with the Definition and Division of the Pronouns; and as the Personals are the first I shall begin with the

Declension of the Pronoun Personal of the first Person.

Singular.

Nom. *Yo*, I.Gen. *de mi*, of me.Dat. *à mi*, to me.Acc. *me*, me.Abl. *de mi*, from me.

Plural.

Nom. *Nosotros*, we.Gen. *de nosotros*, of us.Dat. *à nosotros*, to us.Acc. *nosotros*, us.Abl. *de nosotros*, from us.

Declension of the Pronoun of the second Person.

Singular.

Nom. *Tu*, thou or you.

Gen. *de ti*, of thee.

Dat. *à ti*, to thee.

Acc. *te*, thee.

Voc. *ò tu*, o thou.

Abl. *de ti*, from thee.

Plural.

Nom. *Vòs ò vosotros*, ye or you.

Gen. *de vòs ò vosotros*, of you.

Dat. *à vòs ò à vosotros*, to you.

Acc. *vòs ò vosotros*, you.

Voc. *ò vòs, ò vosòtros*, o you or ye.

Abl. *de vòs, de vosòtros*, from you, &c.

Declension of the third Person Masculine and Feminine.

Singular.

Nom. *èl, èlla*, he, she.

Gen. *dèl, dèlla*, of him, of her.

Dat. *à èl, à èlla*, to him, to her.

Acc. *èl, èlla*, him, her.

Abl. *de èl, de èlla*, from him, from her.

Plural.

Nom. *Ellos, èllas*, they.

Gen. *de èllos, de èllas*, of them, &c.

Dat. *à èllos, à èllas*.

Acc. *èllos, èllas*.

Abl. *de èllos, de èllas*.

In English there is no Distinction in the Plural, *they* serving for both Sexes.

This Pronoun has no Nominative, and is also of the third Person.

Gen. *de sí*, of himself.

Dat. *à sí*, to himself.

Acc. *se ó à sí*, himself.

Abl. *de sí*, from himself.

This is commonly joined to the Adjective *mismo* as will be shewn in the Syntax, where we shall expressly treat of the Pronouns; in this place I shall content myself with mentioning their Definition, Division, and Declension, only.

N. B. It is already said, that the Pronouns Personal and Conjunctive differ in this only, that the former agrees with the Verb in Number and Person, and the latter is the Case of the Verb; wherefore having declined one, it is not necessary to decline the other, since they are alike in all, except in the above Difference.

Declension of the Pronoun Possessive Singular.
Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter.

Nom. *El mio, la mia, lo mio*, mine.

Gen. *del tuyo, de la tuya, de lo tuyo*, of thine.

Dat. *al suyo, à la suya, à lo suyo*, to his.

Acc. *el nuestro, la nuestra, lo nuestro*, our.

Abl. *del vuestro, de la vuestra, de lo vuestro*, from your.

Plu

Plural.

Nom. *los mios, las mias.*

Gen. *de los tuyos, de las tuyas, &c.*

All these are singly declined throughout all their Cases like other Nouns foregoing.

Declension of the Pronouns Demonstrative in the

Singular.

Mas.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom. <i>èste,</i>	<i>èsta,</i>	<i>èsto,</i> this.
Gen. <i>de èste,</i>	<i>de èsta,</i>	<i>de èsto,</i> of this.
Dat. <i>à èste,</i>	<i>à èsta,</i>	<i>à èsto,</i> to this.
Acc. <i>èste,</i>	<i>èsta,</i>	<i>èsto,</i> this.
Abl. <i>de èste,</i>	<i>de èsta,</i>	<i>de èsto,</i> from this.

Plural.

Masc.	Fem.
Nom. <i>èstos,</i>	<i>èstas,</i> these.
Gen. <i>de èstos,</i>	<i>de èstas,</i> of these.
Dat. <i>à èstos,</i>	<i>à èstas,</i> to these.
Acc. <i>èstos,</i>	<i>èstas,</i> these.
Abl. <i>de èstos,</i>	<i>de èstas,</i> from these.

Singular.

Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom. <i>èsse,</i>	<i>èssa,</i>	<i>èssò,</i> that.
Gen. <i>de èsse,</i>	<i>de èssa,</i>	<i>de èssò,</i> of that.
Dat. <i>à èsse,</i>	<i>à èssa,</i>	<i>à èssò,</i> to that.
Acc. <i>èsse,</i>	<i>èssa,</i>	<i>èssò,</i> that.
Abl. <i>de èsse,</i>	<i>de èssa,</i>	<i>de èssò,</i> from that.

Plural.

Masc.

Nom. *èssos*,
 Gen. *de èssos*,
 Dat. *à èssos*,
 Acc. *èssos*,
 Abl. *de èssos*,

Fem.

èssas, those.
de èssas, of those.
à èssas, to those.
èssas, those.
de èssas, from those.

Singular.

Masc.

Nom. *aquèl*,
 Gen. *de aquèl*,
 Dat. *à aquèl*,
 Acc. *aquèl*,
 Abl. *de aquèl*,

Fem.

aquèlla,
de aquèlla,
à aquèlla,
aquèlla,
de aquèlla,

Neut.

aquello, that.
de aquello, of that.
a aquello, to that.
aquello, that.
de aquello, from th

Plural.

Masc.

Nom. *aquèllos*,
 Gen. *de aquèllos*,
 Dat. *à aquèllos*,
 Acc. *aquèllos*,
 Abl. *de aquèllos*,

Fem.

aquèllas, those.
de aquèllas, of those.
à aquèllas, to those.
aquèllas, those.
de aquèllas, from those.

Declension of the Interrogative.

Singular.

Nom. *Quièn*, *què*, *quèl*, who, what, which.
 Gen. *de quièn*, *de què*, *de quèl*, of whose.
 Dat. *à quièn*, *à què*, *à quèl*, to whom.
 Acc. *quèn*, *què*, *quèl*, who, what, which.
 Abl. *de quièn*, *de què*, *de quèl*, from whom.

Plural.

Nom. *Quiènes, quàles*, who, what, which.

Gen. *de quiènes, de quàles*, of whose.

Dat. *à quiènes, à quàles*, to whom.

Acc. *quiènes, quàles*, whom, what, which.

Abl. *de quiènes, de quàles*, from whom.

Quien, who ; Gen. of whom, &c. as, *Quien es* ? Who's there ? *Quien es el* ? Who is he ? *Quien es usted* ? Who are you ? *Quiènes son estos* ? Who are they ? *Quiènes son aquellos* ? Who are those People ? *Quienquiera, que sea*, whosoever it be.

Què, what, has no Plural either in Spanish or English.

Que dize ? What does he say ? *Que ay* ? What's the Matter ? *Que se dize* ? What News ? *Que Hora es* ? What's a Clock ? *Que sabe usted* ? How do you know ? *Que quiere dezir esso* ? What does that mean ?

Qual, which, who ; *qualquiera*, whosoever or whatsoever. In English it has no Plural.

These are also Relatives, and are declined singly, as above ; viz. *què, de què*, what, of what.

Quièn, de quièn, who, of whom.

El quàl, del qual, which, of which.

Plural.

Los quales, de los quàles, à los quàles, &c.

Declension of the Pronouns Improper.

Singular.

Nom. *el tàl*,

Gen. *del tàl*,

Plural.

los tàles, such.

de los tàles, of such.

D 4

Dat.

Dat. *al tal,**à los tàles,* to such.Acc. *el tàl,**los tàles,* such.Abl. *del tàl,**de los tàles,* from such.

Tal such ; *no digo tàl,* I say no such thing ; *no tàl,* there is no such thing.

Rules for the Conjugation of VERBS both Regular and Irregular.

THE Verb is a Part of Speech, which varies in Termination, but not after the same manner as the Noun does ; for that is declined with six Cases and marks no Time, neither has it any Moods whereas the Verb is conjugated with Moods and Tenses, and has no Cases. The Nature of the Verb is to affirm ; the Moods determine the Signification of Verbs, as to the Manner and Circumstances of the Affirmation ; as, *I love, I may love, &c.* Tenses are the Distinction of Time ; as, *I love, I did love.* To conjugate a Verb, is to form or vary it according to its several Moods, Tenses, and Persons. There are four Moods ; the first of which is the Indicative from *indicare*, which simply denotes the Action as, *Yo enseño,* I teach ; *Yo àmo,* I love.

The second is the Imperative ; from *imperare*, to command ; as *Enseña à èsse muchàcho, lee la lición* Teach that Child, read the Lesson, &c. The Optative is the third Mood, from *optare*, to desire, to wish, to pray ; as, *òxala lluvièsse,* I wish it would rain : *òxala llamàra ustèd à su Criado,* I wish you would call your Servant.

Th

The fourth is the Infinitive, and is so called because it is not limited either by Number or Person, as other Moods are ; as, *enseñàr*, to teach ; *leèr*, to read ; *cìr*, to hear ; *comèr*, to eat ; *dormìr*, to sleep, &c.

The Latin has another Mood called the Subjunctive, because it has some Condition joined to what is affirmed : But this Mood differs from the Optative in it's Signs only ; wherefore the Spaniards only distinguish it by *como*, and reckon up no more than the four mentioned.

Verbs have also Gerunds, Supines, and Participles, in the Spanish, as well as in the Latin and English.

The Gerund is so called from it's bearing a double Signification, viz. that of a Noun, and that of a Verb. There are three of these Gerunds ; as (in Latin) *amandi*, of loving ; *amando*, in loving ; and *amandum*, to love. For that in *di*, the Spaniards use the Infinitive Mood, and the Preposition *de* ; as, *de amàr*, of loving ; the Gerund in *do* follows the Latin, *amàndo*, *leyèndo*, &c. in loving, in reading, &c. For the Gerund in *dum*, they use the Infinitive Mood, and the Preposition ; as, *à amàr*, to love.

A Supine is a Termination of a Verb, and has the same Signification as the Present Tense of the Infinitive Mood, either Active or Passive ; *amatum* in Latin, to love ; *amatu*, to be loved : In Spanish, *amàr*, to love ; *de ser amàdo*, to be loved.

A Participle derives its Name from *pars* and *capiò*, as it partakes both of a Noun and a Verb.

There are four in Latin.

The Participle of the Present Tense ; as, *amans*, *el que àma*, in the Spanish.

The Participle of the Preterperfect Tense ; as, *amatus*, loved ; *amado* in Spanish.

Participle of the Future in *rus* ; *amaturus*, to love, or about to love. In Spanish, *El que à ô*, *pèra de amàr*.

Participle of the Future in *rus* ; *amandus*, to be loved. In Spanish, *lo que ha de sèr amado*.

This Definition of the Verb and the Moods being sufficient, I shall proceed to speak of the Tenses.

There are properly but three Tenses or Times viz. the Present, the Past, and the Future.

The Present Tense, shews the present Action of the Verb ; as, *Yo lèo*, *tu lèes*, *el lèe*, I read, thou readest, he reads : *Yo enseño*, *tu enseñas*, *el enseña*, &c. I teach, thou teacheest, he teaches.

The Past, is either perfectly past ; as, *amè*, I loved : Or imperfectly past ; as *amaba*, *amàva*, I did love : Where the Action of loving is past, in regard to the Time in which I speak ; as, *lo que amè*, I loved when I was young. Or lastly, and when it is called the Preterplusperfect, it is past before some Circumstance happened, which is also past ; as, *had supp'd when you came in*.

Now these Times are distinguished by proper Tenses ; as,

The Preterimperfect,

The Preterperfect,

The Preterplusperfect.

The Preterperfect is again divided into the Definite and Indefinite ; the former determines the time

of the Action of the Verb entirely past ; as, I saw your Uncle Yesterday, *Vi à su Tio bayer*.

The latter mentions the Time yet passing ; as, I have seen your Uncle this Morning, *He visto à su Tio esta mañana*. In English we have not this Division ; for I can say, *I saw your Uncle this Morning*, or *have seen your Uncle this Morning*.

The Future Tense points out a Time to come ; as, *amabo, amarè*, I will love. They have in English two Signs of this Tense, which for want of Observation, Foreigners confound. The one is conditional ; as, *I shall* ; the other positive ; as, *I will*. The Irish especially don't distinguish between these two Signs ; and it is common to hear them say, *I shall*, for *I will*, & *è contra* ; as, *I will fall*, for *I shall fall*, &c.

The Spaniards have two Futures in the Optative or Subjunctive, the one Simple, the other Compound ; the former ; as, *como revelàre*, when I shall reveal ; the other, *comouvière revelàdo*, when I shall have revealed. There are then six Tenses, viz. the Present, the Preterimperfect, the Preterperfect Definite, the Preterperfect Indefinite, the Preterpluperfect, and the Future, Simple, and Compound.

A Tense has three Persons in the Singular, and three in the Plural ; the first in the Singular is *yo*, I ; the second *tu*, thou ; the third *el*, or *aquèl*, he. The first Plural is *nos*, or *nosotros*, we ; the second *vos*, or *vosotros*, ye ; the third *ellos*, or *aquèllos*, they ; viz. *Yo amo*, I love ; *tu àmas*, thou lovest ; *el* or *aquèl àma*, he loves. Plural, *nos*, or *nosotros amamos*, we love ; *vos*, or *vosotros amàis*, ye love ; *ellos*, or *aquèllos àman*, they love.

I shall

I shall now go on to the Division of the Verbs which is, into Active, Passive, Neuter, Reciprocal and Impersonal.

A Verb Active affirms some Action, and has always the Subject put after it. If in English you are in any Difficulty to know, whether a Verb be Active or not, you may thus discover it; put the Word *something* after it; and if it makes Sense, you may be sure it is Active: viz. *to love*, I can say, *I love something*; but if I say, *to run, to swim, to dance, to jump*, I am certain they are not Active; for *can't*, to be understood, put the Word *something* after them; for it wou'd not be Sense to say, *jump something*; these then are Neuter.

The Verb Passive speaks Sufferance; as, *I am loved*; and it's formed of the Verb Substantive, *am*, and the Participle of the Preterperfect Tense, as, *Soy amado*, I am loved; *tu ères amado*, thou art loved; *el es amado*, he is loved, &c.

The Verb Neuter differs from the Active, after the same manner as the Substantive does from the Adjective; that is, the Verb Neuter makes a complete Sense of itself, which the Active does not; as, *cayo*, I fall; *muero*, I die; *duèrmo*, I sleep, &c. For I cannot say, *cayo mi Cuerpo*, I fall my Body. In this, and the foregoing, the Difference is visible between these two Verbs.

The Verb Reciprocal has the same Person for Nominative and Subject; as, *me espanto*, I wonder at myself. This Verb is hardly known in the English Language; *te àmas*, thou lovest thyself. It is common in other Languages, as in French, &c. *promenons nous*, *passémons*, let us walk *ourselves*, word for word.

Verbs Impersonal have only the third Person. They are called so from their wanting the first and second ; as, *llueve*, it rains ; *yela*, it freezes, &c. They are conjugated throughout in the third Person, and in the Singular Number only.

Verbs are again divided into

Regular and Irregular. The Regular are such as are confin'd to general Rules : The Irregular have none, and differ from the former, in the first Preterperfect of the Indicative Mood, and Preterperfect of the Optative, as will be seen in the Conjugations.

Conjugation of Verbs.

As the auxiliary Verb *havèr* is necessary for the conjugating the Preterperfects of the Verbs, both Active, Passive, Neuter, and Reciprocal ; and since without the Verb Substantive *sòy*, the Passive cannot be conjugated ; I shall begin with these two Verbs, as absolutely necessary to be first learn'd.

The Termination of all Verbs, whether regular or irregular, are in *àr*, *èr*, and *ìr* : In *ar* ; as, *hablàr*, to speak ; *enseñàr*, to teach ; *almorzàr*, to breakfast : In *er* ; as, *nascèr*, to be born ; *entendèr*, to understand ; *comèr*, to eat ; *bevèr*, to drink : In *ir* ; as, *oir*, to hear ; *dormir*, to sleep : *escrivir*, to write.

N. B. The Spaniards never made use of the second Person, either in the Singular or Plural ; but when a Father speaks to his Children, an Husband to his Wife, or a Master to his Servant ; but in speaking to others, they use the Word *ustèd* in the Singular, and *ustèdes* in the Plural, which answers to

to

to the second Person of the English, *you*, or *vuestra merced*, in Length, &c. for Politeness. But in speaking to any of Quality, they give them as in English their due Title: If to an Earl or Marquis, they say *vuestra Señoria*, your Lordship: If to a Bishop, *vuestra Señoria ilustríssima*, your most illustrious Lordship: To the Grandees, they say, *vuestra Excelencia*, your Excellence: To a Prince, *vuestra Alteza*, your Highness: To the King, *vuestra Magestad*, &c. All which Titles are also used in the Plural; *vuestras Señorias*, *vuestras Excelencias*, &c.

Conjugation of the auxiliary Verb haver.

Indicative Mood. Present Tense.

Yo hò, I have.

Tu às, thou hast.

El or *aquél à*, he has.

Plural.

Nòs or *vosòtros avèmos*, or *hèmos*, we have.

Vòs or *vosòtros avèis*, ye have.

Ellos or *aquèllos an*, they have.

Thus the Pronouns *I*, *thou*, *he*, in the Singular, and *we*, *ye*, *they*, in the Plural, are used in the conjugating all Tenses in every Verb.

Preterimperfect.

Avia, I had.

Avias, thou hadst.

Avia, he had.

Plural.

Avìamos, we had.

Aviades, ye had.

Avian, they had.

The first Preterperfect.

Uve, I have had.

Uviste, thou hast had.

Uvo e buvo, he has had.

Uvimos, we have had.

Uvistes, ye have had.

Uvièron, *buvièron*, they have had.

The second Preterperfect.

<i>Yo bè</i>	}	<i>avido</i> , I have had, &c.
<i>tu às</i>		
<i>aquèl à</i> , or <i>bà</i>		
<i>nosòtros bèmos</i> , or <i>avèmos</i>		
<i>vosòtros avèis</i>		
<i>ellos</i> or <i>aquèllos àn</i> , or <i>bàn</i>		

Preterplusperfect.

<i>Avia</i>	}	<i>avido</i> , I had had, &c.
<i>Avias</i>		
<i>Avia</i>		
<i>Avìamos</i>		
<i>Aviades</i>		
<i>Avian</i>		

Future.

Aurè, I shall or will have.

Auràs, thou shalt or wilt have.

Aurà, he shall or will have.

Aurèmos, we shall or will have.

Aurèys,

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Aurèys, ye shall or will have.

Auràn, they shall or will have.

Imperative Mood.

àyas tu, have thou.

àya aquèl, let him have.

ayàmos nosòtros, let us have.

ayàys vosòtros, have ye.

àyan aquèllos, let them have.

The Spaniards instead of this Verb, often use the Verb *Tengo* ; especially in the Imperative Mood. But of this more hereafter.

The Optative Mood

Is conjugated with these Signs, *òxala*, I wish ; *aunque*, altho', *es menestèr que*, it is fit, necessary, convenient that.

Optative Mood. Present Tense.

Oxala, aunque, es menestèr què,

àya, I may or can have.

àyas, thou mayest or canst have.

àya, he may or can have.

ayàmos, we may or can have.

ayàys, ye may or can have.

àyan, they may or can have.

Preterimperfect Tense.

This Tense has two Terminations, as
Uvierèra, uvièsse, I might or could have.
uvièras, uvièsses, thou might'st or couldst have.
uvièra, uvièsse, he might or could have.
uvièramos, uvièssemos, we might or could have.
uvièrades, uvièssedes, ye might or could have.
uvièran, uvièssen, they might or could have.

Preter

Quando

Præterperfect.

àya

àyas

àya

ayàmos

ayàys

àyan

àvido, when I have had, or I might have had, &c.

Aunque

Præterplusperfect.

Uvièra, or *uvièsse*

Uvièras, or *uvièsses*

Uvièra, or *uvièsse*

Uvièramos, or *uvièssemos*

Uvièrades, or *Uvièssedes*

Uvièran, or *uvièssen*

avido, though I had had, o! that I had had, &c.

Uncertain Tense.

Avria, I would have.

Avrias, thou wouldst have.

Avria, he would have.

Avriamos, we would have.

Avriades, ye would have.

Avrian, they would have.

Future.

Uvière, o! that I may hereafter have, &c.

Uvières.

Uvière.

Uvièremos.

Uvièredes.

Uvièren.

Second Future.

<i>Aurè</i>	}	<i>avido</i> , when I shall hereafter have, &c.
<i>Auràs</i>		
<i>Aurà</i>		
<i>Aurèmos</i>		
<i>Aurèis</i>		
<i>Auràn</i>		

Infinitive. Present Tense.

Avèr, to have.

Preterperfect.

Avèr, *avido*, to have had.

The Future.

Espèro de avèr, to have hereafter.

Gerund.

Avièndo, in having.

Participle of the Preter Tense.

Avido, had.

Participle of the Future.

El que espèra de avèr, to have hereafter.

Before I proceed to the Conjugation of the *Ver*, to be, which in English is simple, I must observe, that in Spanish it has two Significations, more properly, this Language has two distinct *Ver* of one Signification, *viz.* *ser* to be, and *estàr*. The former shews the Essence of any Subject, or so

permanent Quality naturally inhering in it ; as for Example, *la leche es blanca*, Milk is white ; *soy hombre*, I am a Man ; *es caritativo*, he is charitable ; *soy Cristiano*, I am a Christian ; *ser Soldado*, to be a Soldier, &c. But the Verb *estar* denotes only an accidental Circumstance affirmed of any thing ; as, *la Mar està en leche*, the Sea is calm ; *ser casado*, to be married ; *estar descubierta*, to be discovered ; *ser amigos*, to be friends ; *estar ocioso*, to be at leisure ; *estoy cansado*, I am weary ; *estuvè en Roma*, I have been at Rome ; *estoy lexos de Paris*, I am far from Paris ; *estarè en casa esta tarde*, I shall be at home this Even ; *estar àyrado*, or *amobinado*, to be angry ; *estar borracho*, to be drunk ; *estar hambriento*, to be hungry. Now you can't say, *soy lexos de Paris*, for it would be as much Nonsense as if in English I should say, I myself am the very Space of Ground that is between me and Paris ; *estar borracho*, is to be drunk, but *ser borracho*, is to be a Drunkard ; *este Hombre esta borracho*, this Man is drunk ; *este Hombre es un borracho*, this Man is a Drunkard, a Sot.

Indicative Mood. Present Tense.

<i>Yo soy,</i>	<i>yo estòy,</i> I am.
<i>tu eres,</i>	<i>tu estàs,</i> thou art.
<i>aquel es,</i>	<i>està,</i> he is.
<i>nosotros somos,</i>	<i>estàmos,</i> we are.
<i>vosotros sois,</i>	<i>estàis,</i> ye are.
<i>aquellos son,</i>	<i>estàn,</i> they are.

Preterimperfect.

<i>era,</i>	<i>estàva,</i> I was.
<i>eras,</i>	<i>estàvas,</i> thou wert, thou wast.
<i>era,</i>	<i>estàva,</i> he was.

èramos,
èrades,
èran,

estàvamos, we were.
estàvades, ye were.
estàvan, they were.

Preterdefinite.

<i>fui,</i>	<i>estùve,</i> I have been.
<i>fùiste,</i>	<i>estùviste,</i> thou hast been.
<i>fùè,</i>	<i>estùvo,</i> he has been.
<i>fùimos,</i>	<i>estuvimos,</i> we have been.
<i>fùistes,</i>	<i>estuvistes,</i> ye have been.
<i>fuèron,</i>	<i>estuvieron,</i> they have been.

Preterindefinite.

<i>bè sido,</i> or <i>estàdo,</i>	I have been.
<i>às</i>	thou hast been.
<i>à,</i>	he has been.
<i>avèmos,</i>	we have been.
<i>avèis,</i>	ye have been.
<i>àn,</i>	they have been.

Otherwise,

ùve
uviste
ùvo
uvimos
uvistes
uvièron

sido, or *estàdo.*

Preterplusperfect.

<i>Avia sido,</i> <i>estàdo,</i>	I had been.
<i>avias</i>	thou hadst been.
<i>avia</i>	he had been.
<i>aviamos</i>	we had been.
<i>avìades</i>	ye had been.
<i>avian</i>	they had been.

Future.

Serè, estarè, I shall or will be.
seràs, estaràs, thou shalt or wilt be.
serà, estarà, he shall or will be.
serèmos, estarèmos, we shall or will be.
serèis, estarèis, ye shall or will be.
seràn, estaràn, they shall or will be.

Second Future.

He, or tengo de sèr, estàr, I must be, or ought to
as de sèr, de estàr, thou. [be hereafter.
a de sèr, de estàr, he.

Plural.

avèmos de sèr, de estàr, we must be,
avèis de sèr, de estàr, ye must be,
àn de sèr, de estàr, they must be, } hereafter.

Compounded Tenses used in the Spanish.

Avia }
avias } *de sèr, or de estàr.*
avia }

Plural,

aviamos }
aviades } *de sèr, or de estàr.*
avian }

Avia de estàr en Roma el año passado, mas no pudè, I
should, I ought to have been at Rome last Year,
but could not ; as the Preterperfect of the Subjun-
ctive in English.

aurè
auràs } *de fer, or de estàr.*
aurà

Plural.

aurèmos
aurèis } *de fer, or de estàr.*
auràn

Aurè de estàr a las diez en la Inglèsia de San Pa
 I must be at Ten in St. Paul's Church. These
 amples may serve for all the other Verbs.

The Imperative Mood.

Sè, està, be thou.
sea, està, let him be.
seamos, estèmos, let us be.
sed, estàd, be ye.
sean, estèn, let them be.

Optative and Subjunctive.

òxala, es menestèr què, aunque, como,
Sèa, està, when I am, O that I may be,
seas, estes, thou. [though I am,
sea, està, he.
seamos, estèmos, we.
seáis, estèis, ye.
sean, estèn, they.

Preterimperfect.

Fuèra, fuèsse, estuvièra, estuvièsse, O that I co
might be, when I was, &c.
fuèras, fuèsses, estuvièras, estuvièsses, thou couldst,
fuèra, fuèsse, estuvièra, estuvièsse, he could, mi
be, &c.

fuèran

fuèramos, fuèssèmos, estuvièramos, estuvièssèmos, we could, might be, when we were.

fuèrades, fuèssèdes, estuvièrades, estuvièssèdes, ye could, might be, ye were.

fuèran, fuèssen, estuvièran, estuvièssen, they could, might be, they were.

Preterperfect.

ayà sido or *estàdo*, when I have been, tho' I have, O [that I might have been.

<i>àyas</i>	when thou hast been.
<i>àya</i>	when he has been.
<i>ayàmos</i>	when we have been.
<i>ayàis</i>	when ye have been.
<i>àyan</i>	when they have been.

Preterplusperfect.

Uvièra, uvièsse sido, or *estado*, when I had been, O [that I had been.

<i>uvièras, uvièsses</i>	when thou hadst been, &c.
<i>uvièra, uvièsse</i>	when he had been, &c.
<i>uvièramos, uvièssèmos</i>	when we had been, &c.
<i>uvièrades, uvièssèdes</i>	when ye had been, &c.
<i>uvièran, uvièssen</i>	when they had been, &c.

Uncertain Tense.

serìa, estarìa, I would be.
serìas, estarìas, thou wouldst be.
serìa, estarìa, he would be.
serìamos, estarìamos, we would be.
serìades, estarìades, ye would be.
serìan, estarìan, they would be.

Future.

Fuere, estuviere, when I shall be, O that I may
 [hereafter be, tho' I may be hereafter]
fuères, estuvières, when thou shalt be, &c.
fuere, estuviere, when he shall be, &c.
fuèremos, estuvièremos, when we shall be, &c.
fuèredes, estuvièredes, when ye shall be, &c.
fuèren, estuvièren, when they shall be, &c.

Infinitive Mood. Present Tense.

Ser, estàr, to be.

Preterperfect.

avèr sido, avèr estàdo, to have been.

Future.

avèr de ser, avèr de estàr, to be hereafter.

Gerund.

Sièndo, estàndo, in being.

Participle.

Sido, estàdo, been.

I have already said, that there are no more than three Terminations, for all the Verbs in the Spanish Language, which are *àr, èr, ìr*, there can consequently be no more Conjugations. The first Conjugation has the Present Tense of the Infinitive Mood terminated in *àr*, the second in *èr*, the third in *ìr*. For the Ease and Benefit of the Learner, I shall conjugate one of each, and at the End of each Conjugation, I shall set down a List of Verbs of the same Termination, which are conjugated after the like manner as the Example. I shall follow the same Method with respect to the Irregulars.

Conjugation of *amar*, to love, for the Verbs terminated in *ar*.

Indicative Mood. Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
<i>àmo</i> , I love.	<i>amàmos</i> , we love.
<i>àmas</i> , thou lovest.	<i>amàis</i> , ye love.
<i>àma</i> , he loveth.	<i>amàn</i> , they love.

Preterimperfect.

Singular.	Plural.
<i>amàva</i> , I did love.	<i>amàvamos</i> , we did love.
<i>amàvas</i> , thou didst love.	<i>amàvades</i> , ye did love.
<i>amàva</i> , he did love.	<i>amàvan</i> , they did love.

Preterperfect Definite.

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Amè</i> , I loved.	<i>amàmos</i> , we loved.
<i>amàste</i> , thou lovedst.	<i>amàstes</i> , ye loved.
<i>amò</i> , he loved.	<i>amàron</i> , they loved.

So, *amè quando fui joven*, I loved when I was young, &c.

Preterperfect Indefinite.

Hè or *ève amàdo*, I have loved.
as, *èviste amàdo*, thou hast loved.
à, *èvo amàdo*, he hath loved.
havèmos, *uv mos amàdo*, we had loved.
aveis, *uvistes amàdo*, ye have loved.
an, *uvièron amàdo*, they have loved.

Preterplusperfect.

Avia amàdo, I had loved.
avias thou hadst loved.

avè

<i>avia amado,</i>	he had loved.
<i>aviámos</i>	we had loved.
<i>aviades</i>	ye had loved.
<i>avian</i>	they had loved.

Future.

Singular.

<i>Amarè,</i>	I shall or will love.
<i>amaràs,</i>	thou shalt or wilt love.
<i>amarà,</i>	he shall or will love.

Plural.

<i>Amarèmos,</i>	we shall or will love.
<i>amarèis,</i>	ye shall or will love.
<i>amaràn,</i>	they shall or will love.

Second Future.

<i>He or tengo de amàr,</i>	I must love.
<i>as</i>	thou must love.
<i>a</i>	he must love.
<i>hèmos or avèmos</i>	we must love.
<i>avèis</i>	ye must love.
<i>àn</i>	they must love.

Compound Tenses.

<i>Avia de amàr.</i>	<i>Avrè de amàr.</i>
<i>avias</i>	<i>avràs</i>
<i>avia</i>	<i>avrà</i>
<i>aviámos</i>	<i>avrèmos</i>
<i>aviades</i>	<i>avrèis</i>
<i>avian</i>	<i>auran.</i>

The Imperative Mood.

<i>Ama tu,</i>	love thou.
<i>àme el or aquèl,</i>	let him love.

amèmos nosòtros, let us love.

amàd vosòtros, love ye.

àmen ellos, or *aquèllos*, let them love.

Optative and Subjunctive. Present Tense.

òxala, aunque, es menester que, como,

àme, I may love ; tho' I do love.

àmes, thou may'st love ; tho' thou dost love.

àme, he may love ; tho' he doth love.

amèmos, we may love ; tho' we do love.

amèis, ye may love ; tho' ye do love.

àmen, they may love ; tho' they do love.

Preterimperfect.

Si amàra, amàsse, when I did love, tho' I did love,
o! that I could or might love.

Si amàras, amàsses, when thou didst love, tho' thou
didst love, o! that thou couldst or might love.

Si amàra, amàsse, when he did love, tho' he did
love, o! that he could or might love.

Si amàramos, amàssemos, when we did love, tho' we
did love, o! that we could or might love.

Si amàrades, amàsseades, when ye did love, tho' ye
did love, o! that ye could or might love.

Si amàran, amassen, when they did love, tho' they
did love, o! that they could or might love.

Preterperfect.

àya

àyas

àya

ayàmos

ayàis

àyan

amàdo, when I have, tho' I have loved, o!
that I could, o! that I might have loved.

Preter-

Preterplusperfect.

Uvièra, or *uvièsse amàdo*, when I had loved, o! that I had loved, tho' I had loved.

uvièras, *uvièsses amàdo*, when thou hadst loved, o! that thou hadst loved, tho' thou hadst loved.

uvièra, *uvièsse amàdo*, when he had loved, o! that he had loved, tho' he had loved.

uvièramos, *uvièssèmos amàdo*, when we had loved, o! that we had loved, tho' we had loved.

uvièrades, *uvièssedes amàdo*, when ye had loved, o! that ye had loved, tho' ye had loved.

uvièran, *uvièssen amàdo*, when they had loved, o! that they had loved, tho' they had loved.

Uncertain Tense.

Amaria, I did love, or would love.

amarias, thou didst love, or wouldst love.

amarìa, he did love, or would love.

amarìamos, we did love, or would love.

amarìades, ye did love, or would love.

amarìan, they did love, or would love.

First Future.

Amàre, when I shall or will love, tho' I shall love
[o! that I could hereafter love]

amàres, when thou shalt or wilt love, &c.

amàre, when he shall or will love, &c.

amàremos, when we shall or will love, &c.

amàredes, when ye shall or will love, &c.

amàren, when they shall or will love, &c.

Quando

Second Future.

Huvière amàdo, when I shall have loved.

huvières amàdo, when thou shalt have loved.

huvièr

huvière amado, when he shall have loved.
huvieremos amado, when we shall have loved.
huvieredes amado, when ye shall have loved.
huvieren amado, when they shall have loved.

Infinitive Present.

Amàr, to love.

Preterperfect.

Avàr amado, to have loved.

Future.

Avèr, or *esperàr de amàr*, to love hereafter.

Gerund.

Amàndo, in loving.

First Supine.

Amar, to love.

Second Supine.

De sèr amado, to be loved.

Participle of the Preterperfect.

Amado, loved.

A List of Verbs regular terminating in *ar*, which
are conjugated like *amar*.

Apartàr, to separate.

ayunàr, to fast.

apelàr, to appeal.

acomodàr, to fit.

apagàr, to quench, pacify.

apaziguàr, to pacify.

aprovechàr, to profit.

amagàr

amagàr, to threaten.

afrentàr, to reproach, to disgrace.

averiguàr, to aver.

aventuràr, to hazard.

amedrantàr, to put in fear.

alzàr, to lift up, to exalt.

atàr, to tie, to bind.

azotàr, to scourge, to whip.

ahorcàr, to hang up.

ahogàr, to strangle, to drown, to quench.

alumbràr, to illuminate.

alabàr, to praise.

alquilàr, to hire.

adelantàr, to excell, to head.

animàr, to animate.

accusàr, to blame, to accuse.

aparejàr, to prepare.

acabàr, to finish.

amparàr, to protect.

abordàr, to board a Ship.

arreatàr, to snatch.

arrancàr, to extirpate.

amansàr, to tame.

ayudàr, to help or succour.

ababàr, to exhale.

abanderàr, to hoist the Colours.

abandonàr, to abandon.

abaxàr, to allay, to humble, &c.

abogàr, to plead as a Counsellor.

abundàr, to abound.

abortàr, to miscarry.

abotonàr, to button, to bud.

aforràr, to line.

abrigàr, to cherish.

acampàr, to encamp.
acariciàr, to cocker.
acatàr, to reverence.
aceleràr, to hasten.
acercàr, to approach.
adoràr, to adore.
afeàr, to defile.
adornàr, to adorn.

B.

Borràr, to blot.
besàr, to kiss.
baylàr, to dance.
buscàr, to seek.

C.

Cobràr, to get.
compràr, to buy.
cantàr, to sing.
cenàr, to sup.
contestàr, to contest.
curàr, to cure, to dress, as Wounds, &c.
cortàr, to cut, to bark Trees.
cabàr, to dig.
cazàr, to hunt.
caminàr, to travel.
condenàr, to condemn.
criàr, to nurse.
confrontar, to confront.
comparàr, to compare.
callàr, to be silent.

D.

Disimulàr, to dissemble.
desengañàr, to disabuse, undeceive.
domàr, to make tame.
desnudàr, to strip.

descançar,

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descançar, to rest.

dexàr, to quit.

despreciàr, to despise.

desamparàr, to abandon.

declaràr, to declare.

desafiàr, to challenge.

disfamàr, to defame.

E.

Estimàr, to esteem.

engañàr, to deceive.

encantàr, to enchant.

enseñàr, to teach.

esternudàr, to sneeze.

empeñàr, to pawn.

entràr, to enter.

embiàr, to send.

F.

Fiàr, to trust, to confide in.

G.

Gastàr, to spend.

ganàr, to acquire, to gain.

H.

Hallàr, to find.

hablàr, to speak.

J.

Juràr, to swear.

jusgàr, to judge.

injuriàr, to revile, to injure.

LL.

Lloràr, to weep.

llegàr, to draw near.

llamàr, to call.

llagàr

llagàr, to wound.

llenàr, to fill.

llevàr, to carry.

llover, to rain.

M.

Madrugàr, to rise early.

matàr, to kill.

manchàr, to spot.

mascàr, to chew.

mandàr, to command, to bequeath.

miràr, to look.

murmuràr, to murmur.

N.

Nadàr, to swim.

notàr, to mark.

P.

Peleàr, to fight.

pagàr, to pay.

porfiàr, to persist.

presentàr, to present.

preciàr, to esteem.

procuràr, to procure.

perdonàr, to pardon.

Q.

Quitàr, to take away.

quemàr, to burn.

R.

Recompensàr, to recompense.

remediàr, to cure.

reculàr, to retire.

rebusàr, to refuse.

rasgàr, to tear.

reposàr, to repose.

rezàr, to pray.

F

robàr,

robàr, to rob.

representàr, to represent..

S.

Separàr, to separate.

saqueàr, to plunder.

sanàr, to cure.

sonàr, to sound.

sudàr, to sweat.

sitiàr, to besiege.

T.

Topàr, to meet with.

tragàr, to swallow.

tapàr, to stop, to cover.

U.

Usurpàr, to usurp.

usàr, to use.

visitàr, to visit.

verificàr, to verify.

vituperàr, to blame.

*Como este Verbo dàr tenga
la irregularidad diffe-
rente de los otros verbos,
por esto lo conjugo.*

As this Verb *dàr* has
Irregularity diff-
from the other ir-
lar Verbs, I there-
here insert it.

Presente.

Indicativo.

Singular.

Plural.

Yo dòy, I give.

tu dàs, thou givest.

el dà, he giveth.

nosòtros dàmos, we give.

vosòtros dàis, ye give.

èllos dàn, they give.

Preterito imperfecto.

Singular.

dava, I did give.
davas, thou didst give.
dava, he did give.

Plural.

dávamos, we did give.
dávades, ye did give.
davan, they did give.

Perfecto definido.

Singular.

di, I gave.
diste, thou gavest.
dió, he gave.

Plural.

dimos, we gave.
distes, ye gave.
diéron, they gave.

Perfecto indefinido.

Singular.

he dado, I have given.
has dado, thou hast given.
ha dado, he has given.

Plural.

hemos o havemos dado, we have given.
haveis ye have given.
han they have given.

Idem.

Singular.

hube dado, I have given.
hubiste dado, thou hast given.
hubo, he has given.

Plural.

hubimos dado, we have given.
hubistes dado, ye have given.
hubieron dado, they have given.

Preterito mas que perfecto.

Singular.

avia d' do, I had given.*avias dàdo*, thou hadst given.*avia dàdo*, he had given.

Plural.

avìamos dàdo, we had given.*avìades d' do*, ye had given.*avìan dàdo*, they had given.

Futuro.

Singular.

darè, I shall or will give.*daràs*, thou wilt give.*darà*, he will give.

Plural.

darèmos, we will give.*darèis*, ye will give.*daràn*, they will give.

Idem.

Singular.

He ò tengo de dàr, I must give hereafter.*às*

thou must give hereafter.

à

he must give hereafter.

Plural.

èmos ò avèmos de dàr, we must give hereafter.*aveis*

ye must give hereafter.

an

they must give hereafter.

Tiempos Compuestos.

Compound Tenses.

Singular.

avia de dàr, I was obliged to give.*avias de dàr*, thou wast obliged to give.*avia de dàr*, he was obliged to give.

Plur.

Plural.

avàmos de dâr, we were obliged to give.
avàdes de dar, ye were obliged to give.
avian de dâr, they were obliged to give.

Idem.

Singular.

avrè de dâr, I shall be obliged to give.
avràs de dâr, thou shalt be obliged to give.
avrà de dâr, he shall be obliged to give.

Plural.

avrìmos de dâr, we shall be obliged to give.
avreis de dâr, ye shall be obliged to give.
avràn de dâr, they shall be obliged to give.

These Compound Tenses mark a Necessity or Obligation.

Imperativo.

Singular.

da tu, give thou.
dè el, let him give.

Plural.

dìmos nosòtros, let us give.
dàd vosòtros, give ye.
dèn illos ò aquèllos, let them give.

Optativo & Subjunctivo.

es menester que, aunque, òxala, si.

Singular.

dè, that I may give.
dès, thou mayst give.
dè, he may give.

Plural.

dèmos, we may give.
dèis, ye may give.
dèn, they may give.

Imperfecto.

Singular.

dièsse, I should give.
dièsses, thou shouldst give.
dièsse, he should give.

Plural.

dièssemos, we should give.
dièssedes, ye should give.
dièssen, they should give.

Idem.

Singular.

dièra, I should give.
dièras, thou shouldst give.
dièra, he should give.

Plural.

dièramos, we should give.
dièrades, ye should give.
dièran, they should give.

Perfecto.

Singular.

Quando àya dàdo, when I have given.
quando àyas dàdo, when thou hast given.
quando àya dàdo, when he has given.

Plural.

Quando ayàmos dàdo, when we have given.
quando ayàis dàdo, when ye have given.
quando àyan dàdo, when they have given.

Preterito mas que Perfecto.

Singular.

Quando uvièsse, ò uvièra dàdo, when I had given.
quando uvièsses, ò uvièras dàdo, when thou hadst given.
quando uvièsse, ò uvièra dàdo, when he had given.

Plu

Plural.

uvièssemos ò uvièramos d'èdo, we had given.
uvièssedes ò uvièrades d'èdo, ye had given.
uvièssen ò uvièren d'èdo, they had given.

Tiempo Incierto.

Singular.

Plural.

<i>dar'ia</i> , I would give.	<i>dar'amos</i> , we would give.
<i>dar as</i> , thou wouldst give.	<i>dar'ades</i> , ye would give.
<i>dar'ia</i> , he would give.	<i>dar'ian</i> , they would give.

Futuro.

Singular.

Quando uvière d'èdo, when I shall have given.
quando uvi res d'èdo, when thou shalt have given.
quando uvière d'èdo, when he shall have given.

Plural.

Quando uvièremos d'èdo, when we shall have given.
quando uvièredes d'èdo, when ye shall have given.
quando uvièren d'èdo, when they shall have given.

Idem.

Singular.

Si di're, if I shall give.
si di res, if thou shalt give.
si di're, if he shall give.

Plural.

Si di'remos, if we shall give.
si di'redes, if ye shall give.
si di'ren, if they shall give.

Infinitivo.

dàr, to give.

Preterperfect.

Avèr dàdo, to have given.

Future.

avèr de dàr, to give hereafter.

Participle of the Preterperfect.

dàdo, given.

Gerundio.

dàndo, in giving.Conjugation of irregular Verbs in *ar*.

Note, that the Verb *Almorzar*, and all conjugate like it, are irregular in the three Persons singular and in the third Person Plural of the Present Tense Indicative Mood ; in the second and third of the Singular, and the third of the Plural in the Imperative Mood ; in the three Persons Singular, and the Plural of the Optative and Subjunctive Mood in the Present Tense.

Indicative Mood. Present Tense.

Singular.

almuèrzo, I breakfast.*almuèrzas*, thou dost breakfast.*almuèrza*, he doth breakfast.

Plural.

almorzàmos, we breakfast.*almorzàis*, ye breakfast.*almuèrzàn*, they breakfast.

Preter

Preterimperfect.

Singular.

almorzàva, I did breakfast.

almorzàvas, thou didst breakfast.

almorzàva, he did breakfast.

Plural.

almorzavamos, we did breakfast.

almorzàvades, ye did breakfast.

almorzàvan, they did breakfast.

Preterperfect definite.

Singular.

almorze, I have breakfasted.

almorzàste, thou hast breakfasted.

almorzò, he has breakfasted.

Plural.

almorzàmos, we have breakfasted.

almorzàstes, ye have breakfasted.

almorzàron, they have breakfasted.

Preterperfect indefinite.

bà almorzàdo, I have breakfasted.

às almorzàdo, thou hast breakfasted.

à almorzàdo, he has breakfasted.

b.mos or *avamos almorzàdo*, we have breakfasted.

av.is almorzàdo, ye have breakfasted.

àn almorzàdo, they have breakfasted.

Or otherwise,

Idem.

ève almorzàdo, I have breakfasted.

ev ste almorzàdo, thou hast breakfasted.

evò almorzàdo, he has breakfasted.

èvimos

huvimos almorzado, we have breakfasted.
huvistes almorzado, ye have breakfasted.
huvieron, they have breakfasted.

The Preterplusperfect.

avìa almorzado, I had breakfasted.
avias almorzado, thou hadst breakfasted.
avìa almorzado, he had breakfasted.
aviamos almorzado, we had breakfasted.
avíades almorzado, ye had breakfasted.
avían almorzado, they had breakfasted.

First Future.

almorzarè, I shall or will breakfast.
almorzaràs, thou shalt or wilt breakfast.
almorzarà, he shall or will breakfast.
almorzaremos, we shall or will breakfast.
almorzareis, ye shall or will breakfast.
almorzaràn, they shall or will breakfast.

Second Future.

<i>bè</i> or <i>tèngo de almorzar</i> ,	I must breakfast.
<i>às</i>	thou must breakfast.
<i>à</i>	he must breakfast.
<i>havèmos</i>	we must breakfast.
<i>avèis</i>	ye must breakfast.
<i>àn</i>	they must breakfast.

<i>Av`a</i>	} <i>de almorzar.</i>
<i>avias</i>	
<i>avìa</i>	
<i>aviamos</i>	
<i>avíades</i>	
<i>avían</i>	

<i>Ayrè</i>	}	<i>de almorzàr.</i>
<i>ayràs</i>		
<i>ayrà</i>		
<i>ayrèmos</i>		
<i>ayràis</i>		
<i>ayrán</i>		

Imperative Mood.

Almuèrza tu, do thou breakfast.
almuèrze el, let him breakfast.
almorzèmos nosòtros, let us breakfast.
almorzid vosòtros, breakfast ye.
almuèrzen ellos, let them breakfast.

Optative and Subjunctive. Present Tense.

Es menestèr que, aunque, como, si.

Tho' I do, when I do, O that I may breakfast,
 I can breakfast.

Singular.

Almuèrze, I may breakfast.
almuèrzes, thou mayst breakfast.
almuèrze, he may breakfast.

Plural.

almorzèmos, we may breakfast.
almorzèis, ye may breakfast.
almuèrzen, they may breakfast.

Preterimperfect.

Si almorzàra, almorzàsse, I might breakfast, when I
 did, tho' I did, when I could breakfast.
si almorzàras, almorzàsses, thou mightst breakfast, &c.
si almorzàra, almorzàsse, he might breakfast, &c.
si almorzàramos, almorzàssèmos, we might breakfast, &c.
si almorzàrades, almorzàssèdes, ye might breakfast, &c.
si almorzàran, almorzàssen, they might breakfast, &c.

The

The Preterperfect.

àya almorzàdo, when I might have breakfasted, tho'
I have breakfasted, O that I might, I could have
breakfasted.

àyas almorzàdo, when thou mightst have breakfasted
&c.

àya almorzàdo, when he might have breakfasted, &c.
ayàmos almorzàdo when we might have breakfasted
&c.

ayàis almorzàdo, when ye might have breakfasted, &c.
àyan almorzàdo, when they might have breakfasted
&c.

Preterplusperfect.

Uvièra, or *uvièsse almorzàdo*, tho', when, O that I
had breakfasted.

uvièras uvièsses almorzàdo, when thou hadst break-
fasted, &c.

uvièra uvièsse almorzàdo, when he had breakfasted, &c.
uvièramos uvièssemos almorzàdo, when we had break-
fasted, &c.

uvièrades uvièssedes almorzàdo, when ye had break-
fasted, &c.

uvièran uvièssen almorzàdo, when they had break-
fasted, &c.

Almorzarìa, I should breakfast.

almorzarìas, thou shouldst breakfast.

almorzarìa, he should breakfast.

almorzarìamos, we should breakfast.

almorzarìades, ye should breakfast.

almorzarìan, they should breakfast.

First Future.

Almorzàre, when I shall or will, O that I may hereafter breakfast.

almorzàres, when thou shalt or wilt, O that thou may'st hereafter breakfast.

almorzàre, when he shall or will, O that he may hereafter breakfast.

almorzàremos, when we shall or will, O that we may hereafter breakfast.

almorzàredes, when ye shall or will, O that ye may hereafter breakfast.

almorzàren, when they shall or will, O that they may hereafter breakfast.

Second Future.

Uvière almorzàdo, when, tho' I shall have breakfasted.

uvières almorzàdo, when, tho' thou shalt have breakfasted.

uvière almorzàdo, when, tho' he shall have breakfasted.

uvièremos almorzàdo, when, tho' we shall have breakfasted.

uvièredes almorzàdo, when, tho' ye shall have breakfasted.

uvièren almorzàdo, when, tho' they shall have breakfasted.

Infinitive Mood. Present Tense.

Almorzàr, to breakfast.

Preterperfect.

Aver almorzàdo, to have breakfasted.

Future.

Future.

Avèr, ò esperar de almorzàr, to have breakfast hereafter.

Gerund.

Almorzàndo, in breakfasting.

First Supine.

Almorzàr, to breakfast.

Second Supine.

De ser almorzàdo, to have breakfasted.

Participle of the Preterperfect.

almorzàdo, breakfasted.

A List of Irregular Verbs terminated in *ar*, which are declined like *almorzar*.

A.

Acostàr-se, to lie, to sit, *acuesto me*, I lie.

acordàr-se, yo me acuerdo, to remember, I remember.

aprovar, yo apruebo, to approve, I approve.

atronar, yo atruño, to thunder, I thunder.

amolàr, yo amuelo, to grind, to forge, I grind.

avergonzàrse, to be ashamed, *me averguènzo*, am ashamed.

assolàr, to lay waste, to fun, *assuèlo*, I waste.

apostàr, to lay a Wager, *apuesto*, I lay a Wager.

C.

Consolàr, yo consuelo, to comfort, I comfort.

contàr, yo cuento, to tell, to reckon, I reckon.

colgar, yo cuelgo, to hang by, I hang by.

As Derivatives are conjugated from their Primitives,
it is needless to set them down.

D.

Desconsolàr, desconsuèlo.
descolgàr, descuelgo.
desollàr, to flay, to skin, desuello.
descontàr, descuènto.

E.

Encontràr, yo encuèntro, to meet with, I meet with;
esforzàr-se, yo me esfuèrço, I exert myself.

F.

Forzàr, yo fuèrço, to ravish, I ravish.

J.

Jugar, y juègo, to play, I play.

M.

Mostràr, yo muèstro, to shew, I shew.

P.

Provàr, yo pruèvo, to try, I try.
reprovàr, repruèvo, I reprove.
règoldàr, yo reguéldo, to belch, I belch.
rògar, yo ruègo, to ask, I ask.

S.

Soltàr, yo suèlto, to loose, to abate, I loose.

T.

Trocàr, yo truèco, to truck, I truck.

Conjugation of the Irregular Verb *confessar*, to confess, acknowledge.

Indicative Mood. Present Tense.

Confesso, I do confess.
confessas, thou dost confess.
confessa, he doth confess.
confessamos, we do confess.
confessais, ye do confess.
confessan, they do confess.

Preterimperfect.

Confessava, I did confess.
confessavas, thou didst confess.
confessava, he did confess.
confessavamos, we did confess.
confessavades, ye did confess.
confessavan, they did confess.

Preterperfect definite.

Confesse, I confessed.
confessste, thou didst confess.
confessô, he did confess.
confessamos, we did confess.
confessstes or *confessastes*, ye did confess.
confessron, they did confess.

Preterperfect indefinite.

Hè confess do, I have confessed.
às confess do, thou hast confessed.
à confessado, he has confessed.
bimos or *avimos confessado*, we have confessed.
aveis confessado, ye have confessed.
ân confessado, they have confessed.

Otherwise

uve confessàdo, I have confessed.
uviste confessàdo, thou hast confessed.
uvo confessàdo, he has confessed.
uvimos confessàdo, we have confessed.
uvistes confessàdo, ye have confessed.
uviéron confessàdo, they have confessed.

Preterplusperfect.

Avia confessàdo, I had confessed.
avias confessàdo, thou hadst confessed.
avia confessàdo, he had confessed.
aviamos confessàdo, we had confessed.
aviades confessàdo, ye had confessed.
avian confessàdo, they had confessed.

Future.

Confessarè, I shall or will confess.
confessaràs, thou shalt or wilt confess.
confessarà, he shall or will confess.
confessarèmos, we shall or will confess.
confessarèis, ye shall or will confess.
confessaràn, they shall or will confess.

Hè or tengo de confessàr, I must or shall confess.
às de confessàr, thou must or shalt confess.
à de confessàr, he must or shall confess.
bèmos, or *avèmos de confessàr*, we must or shall confess.
avèis de confessàr, ye must or shall confess.
àn de confessàr, they must or shall confess.

Compound Tenses.

<i>Avia</i>	}	<i>de confèssar.</i>
<i>avias</i>		
<i>avia</i>		
<i>aviamos</i>		
<i>aviades</i>		
<i>avian</i>		

<i>Aurè</i>	}	<i>de confèssar.</i>
<i>auràs</i>		
<i>aurà</i>		
<i>aurèmos</i>		
<i>aurèis</i>		
<i>auràn</i>		

The Imperative Mood.

Confièssa tu, do thou confefs.

confièsse èl or aquèl, let him confefs.

confèssèmos nosòtros, let us confefs.

confèssàd vosòtros, confefs ye.

confièssen aquèllos or èllos, let them confefs.

Optative and Subjunctive, Present Tense.

es menester que, aunque, como, òxala

Quando confièsse, when I do, tho' I do, I may co
[fefs, O that I may confèssèmos]

quando confièsses, when thou dost confefs, &c.

quando confièsse, when he doth confefs, &c.

quando confèssèmos, when we do confefs, &c.

quando confèssèis, when ye do confefs, &c.

quando confièssen, when they do confefs, &c.

Preterimperfect.

Si confessàra, confessàsse, I might, did, or could confess.

si confessàras, confessàsses, thou mightst, didst, or couldst confess.

si confessàra, confessàsse, he might, did, or could confess.

si confessàramos, confessàssemos, we might, did, or could confess.

si confessàrades, confessàssedes, ye might, did, or could confess.

si confessàran, confessàssen, they might, did, or could confess.

Preterperfect.

àya confessàdo, I could or might have confess'd, when I have confess'd.

àyas confessàdo, thou couldst or mightst have confess'd, when thou hast confess'd.

àya confessàdo, he could or might have confess'd, when he hath confess'd.

ayàmos confessàdo, we could or might have confess'd, when we have confess'd.

àyais confessàdo, ye could or might have confess'd, when ye have confess'd.

àyan confessàdo, they could or might have confess'd, when they have confess'd,

Preterplusperfect.

Uvièra, uvièsse confessàdo, when I had confess'd.

uvièras, uvièsses confessàdo, when thou hadst confess'd.

uvièra, uvièsse confessàdo, when he had confess'd.

uvièramos, uvièssemos confessàdo, when we had confess'd.

uvièrades, uvièssedes confessàdo, when ye had confests'd.
uvièran, uvièssen confessàdo, when they had confests'd.

Uncertain Tense.

Confessarà, I would or should confests.
confessaràs, thou wouldst or shouldst confests.
confessaria, he would or should confests.
confessaríamos, we would or should confests.
confessaríades, ye would or should confests.
confessarían, they would or should confests.

First Future.

Confessàre, when, tho' I shall or will confests.
confessàres, when, tho' thou shalt or will confests.
confessàre, when, tho' he shall or will confests.
confessàremos, when, tho' we shall or will confests.
confessàredes, when, tho' ye shall or will confests.
confessàren, when, tho' they shall or will confests.

Second Future.

Uvière confessàdo, when I shall have confests'd.
uvières confessàdo, when thou shalt have confests'd.
uvière confessàdo, when he shall have confests'd.
uvièremos confessàdo, when we shall have confests'd.
uvièredes confessàdo, when ye shall have confests'd.
uvièren confessàdo, when they shall have confests'd.

Infinitive Mood, Present Tense.

Confessar, to confests.

Preterperfect.

Aver confessàdo, to have confests'd.

Future.

Avir or esperar de confessar, to confests hereafter.
 Gerund

Gerund.

Confessàndo, in confessing.

First Supine.

à confessàr, to confess.

Second Supine.

De ser confessàdo, to be confess'd.

Participle of the Preterperfect.

Confessàdo, confess'd.

A List of Irregular Verbs conjugated after the manner of *confessàr*.

A.

Acertàr, *yo acierto*, to be right, I am right.
adestràr, *yo adiestro*, to make apt, I make apt.
alentàr, *yo aliento*, to take breath, I take breath.
apascèntàr, *apasciento*, to feed, I feed.
apretàr, *aprieto*, to strain close, I strain close.
arrèndar, *arriendo*, to rein in, I rein in.
atravèsar, *atravieso*, to traverse, I traverse.
avèntar, *aviento*, to fan, I fan.

C.

Calentàr, *caliento*, to warm, I warm.
cerràr, *cierra*, to lock in, I lock in.
començar, *comienço*, to begin, I begin.
concertàr, *concierto*, to agree, I agree.

D.

Desenterràr, desentièrro, to dig, I dig out of the [Earth.

despertàr, despierto, to awaken, I awaken.

desterràr, destièrro, to banish, I banish.

E.

Emendàr, emièndo, to reform, I reform.

empedràr, empièdro, to pave, I pave.

encerràr, encièrro, to shut in, I shut in.

encomendàr, encomièndo, to recommend, I recom- [men-

enterràr, entièrro, to bury, I bury.

erràr, yèrro, to wander, I wander.

escarmentàr, escarmiènto, to be warn'd.

estregàr, estriègo, to curry, I curry.

F.

Fregàr, friègo, to rub, to chafe, I chafe.

G.

Governàr, gobièrno, to govern, I govern.

I.

Invernàr, invièrno, to winter, I winter.

M.

Manifestàr, manifestò, to evince, I evince.

N.

Negàr, niègo, to deny, I deny.

P.

Pensàr, piènso, to think, I think.

Q.

Quebràr, quièbro, to break, I break.

R.

Regàr riègo, to water, I water.

remendàr, remièndo, to botch, to mend, I mend.

renegàr, reniègo, to apostatize, I apostatize.

S.

Segàr, siègo, to mow, to reap, to cut, I mow, I cut.

sentàrse, yo me siènto, to fit, I fit.

sossegàr, sossiègo, to pacify, I pacify.

T.

Temblàr, tièmblo, to tremble, I tremble.

tentàr, tiènto, to essay, I essay.

tropezàr, tropièzo, to stumble, I stumble.

templàr, tièmplo, to temper, to rule, to moderate,
to order, I temper, I rule, I moderate, I order.

Conjugation of a reciprocal Verb in *ar* irregular.

Holgàrse, to be glad.

Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

me buèlgo, I am glad.

te buèlgas, thou art glad.

se buelga, he is glad.

Plural.

nos holgàmos, we are glad.

os holgàis, ye are glad.

se buèlgan, they are glad.

Preterimperfect.

me holgava, I was glad.
te holgavas, thou wert glad.
se holgava, he was glad.

Plural.

nos holgávamos, we were glad.
os holgavades, ye were glad.
se holgavan, they were glad.

Preterperfect Definite.

me holguè, I was glad.
te holgàste, thou wert glad.
se holgò, he was glad.

Plural.

nos holgàmos, we were glad.
os holgàstes, ye were glad.
se holgaron, they were glad.

Preterperfect Indefinite.

me he holgàdo, I have been glad.
te has holgàdo, thou hast been glad.
se ha holgàdo, he has been glad.

Plural.

nos emos holgàdo, we have been glad.
os aveis holgàdo, ye have been glad.
se han holgàdo, they have been glad.

Preterplusperfect.

me havia holgàdo, I had been glad.
te havias holgàdo, thou hadst been glad.
se havia holgàdo, he had been glad.

Plural.

Plural.

nos aviamos bolgàdo, we had been glad.
os aviades bolgàdo, ye had been glad.
se avian bolgàdo, they had been glad.

Singular.

First Future.

me bolgarè, I shall or will be glad.
te bolgaràs, thou shalt or wilt be glad.
se bolgarà, he shall or will be glad.

Plural.

nos bolgarèmos, we shall or will be glad.
os bolgarèis, ye shall or will be glad.
se bolgaràn, they shall or will be glad.

Singular.

Second Future.

me he or tengo de bolgàr, I must be glad.
te as or tienes de bolgàr, thou must be glad.
se ha or tiene de bolgàr, he must be glad.

Plural.

nos avemos or tenemos de bolgàr, we must be glad.
os aveis or teneis de bolgàr, ye must be glad.
se han or tienen de bolgàr, they must be glad.

Compound Tenses.

me avia de bolgàr, I ought to have been glad.
te aviàs de bolgàr, thou oughtst to have been glad.
se avia de bolgàr, he ought to have been glad.

Plural.

nos aviamos de bolgàr, we ought to have been glad.
os aviades de bolgàr, ye ought to have been glad.
se avian de bolgàr, they ought to have been glad.

Second.

me avrè de bolgàr, I am obliged to be glad.
te avràs de bolgàr, thou art obliged to be glad.
se avrà de bolgàr, he is obliged to be glad.

Plural.

Plural.

nos aurèmos de bolgàr, we are obliged to be glad.
os aurèis de bolgàr, ye are obliged to be glad.
se avràn de bolgàr, they are obliged to be glad.

Imperative Mood.

Huelgate, be thou glad.
buèlguese, let him be glad.

Plural.

bolgemofnos, let us be glad.
bolgados, be ye glad.
buelguense, let them be glad.

Optative and Subjunctive Mood, Present Tense,
aunque, tho' *como*, as.

me buèlgue, I may or can be glad.
te buelgues, thou mayst or canst be glad.
se buèlgue, he may or can be glad.

Plural.

nos bolguemos, we may or can be glad.
os bolguèis, ye may or can be glad.
se buelguen, they may or can be glad.

Preterimperfect.

me bolgàra, I might or could be glad.
te bolgàras, thou mightst or couldst be glad.
se bolgàra, he might or could be glad.

Plural.

nos bolgàramos, we might or could be glad.
os bolgàrades, ye might or could be glad.
se bolgàran, they might or could be glad.

Second Imperfect.

me bolgàsse, I should or would be glad.
te bolgàsses, thou shouldst or wouldst be glad.
se bolgàsse, he should or would be glad.

Plural.

nos bolgàssemos, we should or would be glad.
os bolgàssedes, ye should or would be glad.
se bolgàssen, they should or would be glad.

Preterperfect.

me aya bolgàdo, I may have been glad.
te ayas bolgàdo, thou mayst have been glad.
se aya bolgàdo, he may have been glad.

Plural.

nos àyamos bolgàdo, we may have been glad.
os ayais bolgàdo, ye may have been glad.
se ayan bolgàdo, they may have been glad.

Preterplusperfect.

me buvièra bolgàdo, I might, could, have or had been glad.
te buvièras bolgàdo, thou mightst, couldst, have or had been glad.
se buvièra bolgàdo, he might, could, have or had been glad.

Plural.

nos buvièramos bolgàdo, we might, could, have or had been glad.
os buvièrades bolgàdo, ye might, could, have or had been glad.
se buvièran bolgàdo, they might, could, have or had been glad.

Idem.

Idem.

me buvièsse bolgàdo, I might, could, have or had been glad.

te buvièsses bolgàdo, thou mightst, couldst, have or had been glad.

Je buvièsse bolgàdo, he might, could, have or had been glad.

Plural.

nos buvièssemos bolgàdo, we might, could, have or had been glad.

os buvièssedes bolgàdo, ye might, could, have or had been glad.

se buvièssen bolgàdo, they might, could, have or had been glad.

Uncertain Tense.

me bolgaria si, I would be glad if.

te bolgarias si, thou wouldst be glad if.

se bolgaria si, he would be glad if.

Plural.

nos bolgariamos si, we would be glad if.

os bolgariades si, ye would be glad if.

se bolgarian si, they would be glad if.

First Future.

me bolgàre, when I shall have been glad.

te bolgàres, when thou shalt have been glad.

se bolgàre, when he shall have been glad.

Plural.

nos bolgaremos, when we shall have been glad.

os bolgaredes, when ye shall have been glad.

se bolgaren, when they shall have been glad.

Second

Second Future.

me buvière holgàdo, I shall have been glad.
te buvières holgàdo, thou shalt have been glad.
se buviere holgàdo, he shall have been glad.

Plural.

nos buvièremos holgàdo, we shall have been glad.
os buvièredes holgàdo, ye shall have been glad.
se buvièren holgàdo, they shall have been glad.

Infinitive.

Holgàrse, to be glad.

Preter.

averse holgàdo, to have or had been glad.

Future.

averse de holgàr, to be about to be glad.

Gerund.

Holgàndose, in being glad.

Preter.

Holgadosè, glad.

Conjugation of Verbs regular in (*er*) *leer*, to read.

Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Lèo, I read.
lèes, thou readest.
lèe, he readeth.
leèmos, we read.
leèis, ye read.
lèèn, they read.

Pre-

Preterimperfect.

Leía, I did read.
leías, thou didst read.
leía, he did read.
leíamos, we did read.
leíades, ye did read.
leían, they did read.

Preterperfect Definite.

Ley, I read, or have read.
leíste, thou hast read.
leyò, he has read.
leímos, we have read.
leístes, ye have read.
leyèron, they have read.

Preterperfect Indefinite.

He or *uve leydo*, I have read.
as uviste leydo, thou hast read.
à uvo leydo, he has read.
bemos or *avèmos uvimos leydo*, we have read.
avèis uvistes leydo, ye have read.
àn uvièron leydo, they have read.

Preteplusperfect.

Avia leydo, I had read.
avías leydo, thou hadst read.
avía leydo, he had read.
avíamos leydo, we had read.
aviades leydo, ye had read.
avian leydo, they had read.

First Future.

Leerè, I shall or will read.
leeràs, thou shalt or wilt read.
leerà, he shall or will read.
leerèmos, we shall or will read.
leerèis, ye shall or will read.
leeràn, they shall or will read.

Second Future.

This Tense implies a Necessity or Obligation, I must read.

He or *tengo de leer*, I must read.
as or *tienes de leèr*, thou must read.
a or *tiene de leèr*, he must read.
avèmos or *tenèmos de leèr*, we must read.
aveis or *tenèis de leèr*, ye must read.
àn or *tiènen de leèr*, they must read.

Compound Tenses.

Avia de leèr, I ought to have read.
avias de leèr, thou oughtst to have read.
avia de leèr, he ought to have read.
aviamos de leèr, we ought to have read.
aviades de leèr, ye ought to have read.
avian de leèr, they ought to have read.

avrè de leèr, I must read.
avràs de leèr, thou must read.
avrà de leèr, he must read.
avrèmos de leèr, we must read.
avrèis de leèr, ye must read.
avràn de leèr, they must read.
Avrè de leèr las oraciones esta Noche.
 I must read the Prayers To-night.

Imperative Mood.

Lee tu, read thou.*lea aquel* or *el*, let him read.*leamos nosotros*, let us read.*leed vosotros*, read ye.*lean ellos* or *aquellos*, let them read.

Optative and Subjunctive, Present Tense.

*òxala, es menester que, aunque, como,**Lèa*, when I read, tho' I read, I can read, O that
[I may read]*lèas*, when thou readest, &c.*lèa*, when he read, &c.*leamos*, when we read, &c.*leais*, when ye read, &c.*lean*, when they read, &c.

Preterimperfect.

Si leyèra, leyèsse, when I did read, I might read, I
[could read]*si leyèras, leyèsses*, when thou didst read, &c.*si leyèra, leyèsse*, when he did read, &c.*si leyèramos, leyèssemos*, when we did read, &c.*si leyèrades, leyèssedes*, when ye did read, &c.*si leyèran, leyèssen*, when they did read, &c.

Preterperfect.

àya leydo, I might, could have read, when, tho'
[have read]*àyas leydo*, thou mightst, couldst have read, &c.*àya leydo*, he might, could have read, &c.*ayamos leydo*, we might, could have read, &c.*ayais leydo*, ye might, could have read, &c.*àyan leydo*, they might, could have read, &c.

The Preterplusperfect.

Uvièra, uvièsse leydo, when I had, tho' I had, O
[that I had read.

uvièras, uvièsses leydo, when thou hadst read, &c.

uvièra, uvièsse leydo, when he had read, &c.

uvièramos, uvièssemos leydo, when we had read, &c.

uvièrades, uvièssedes leydo, when ye had read, &c.

uvièran, uvièssen leydo, when they had read, &c.

Uncertain Tense.

Leerìa, I would read.

leerìas, thou wouldst read.

leerìa, he would read.

leerìamos, we would read.

leerìades, ye would read.

leerìan, they would read.

First Future.

Quando leyère, when, tho' I shall or will read.

quando leyères, when, tho' thou shalt or will read.

quando leyère, when, tho' he shall or will read.

quando leyèremos, when, tho' we shall or will read.

quando leyèredes, when, tho' ye shall or will read.

quando leyèren, when, tho' they shall or will read.

Second Future.

Quando uvière leydo, when I shall have read.

quando uvières leydo, when thou shalt have read.

quando uvière leydo, when he shall have read.

quando uvièremos leydo, when we shall have read.

quando uvièredes leydo, when ye shall have read.

quando uvièren leydo, when they shall have read.

Infinitive, Present Tense.

Leer, to read.

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Preterperfect.

Aver leydo, to have read.

The Future.

Aver de leer, to read hereafter.

Gerund.

Leyendo, in reading.

The First Supine.

à leer, to read.

Second Supine.

De ser leydo, to be read.

Participle of the Present.

El que lee, reading.

Participle of the Preter.

Leydo, read.

Conjugation of the regular Verb *responder*.

Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Respòndo, I answer.

respòndes, thou dost answer,

respònde, he doth answer.

respondèmos, we do answer.

respondèis, ye do answer.

respònden, they do answer.

Preterimperfect.

Respondìa, I did answer.

respondìas, thou didst answer.

respondìan

respondia, he did answer.
respondiamos, we did answer.
respondiades, ye did answer.
respondian, they did answer.

Preterperfect Definite.

Respondì, I answer'd.
respondiste, thou didst answer.
respondiò, he did answer.
respondimos, we did answer.
respondistes, ye did answer.
respondieron, they did answer.

The Preterperfect Indefinite.

Hè ùve respondido, I have answer'd.
às uviste respondido, thou hast answer'd.
à ùvo respondido, he has answer'd.
bemos uvimos respondido, we have answer'd.
avèys uvistes respondido, ye have answer'd.
àn uvièron respondido, they have answer'd.

Preterpluperfect.

Avia respondido, I had answer'd.
avias respondido, thou hadst answer'd.
avia respondido, he had answer'd.
aviamos respondido, we had answer'd.
aviades respondido, ye had answer'd.
avian respondido, they had answer'd.

First Future.

Responderè, I shall or will answer.
responderàs, thou shalt or wilt answer.
responderà, he shall or will answer.
responderèmos, we shall or will answer.

responderèis, ye shall or will answer.

responderàn, they shall or will answer.

Second Future.

He or *tèngo de responder*, I must answer.

às or *tiènes de responder*, thou must answer.

à or *tiène de responder*, he must answer.

avèmos tenemos de responder, we must answer.

avèis tenèis de responder, ye must answer.

an tiènen de responder, they must answer.

Compound Tenses.

Avia de respondèr, I ought to answer.

avias de respondèr, thou oughtst to answer.

avia de respondèr, he ought to answer.

aviamos de respondèr, we ought to answer.

aviades de respondèr, ye ought to answer.

avian de respondèr, they ought to answer.

Aurè de respondèr, I must answer.

auràs de respondèr, thou must answer.

aurà de respondèr, he must answer.

aurèmos de respondèr, we must answer.

aurèis de respondèr, ye must answer.

auràn de respondèr, they must answer.

The Imperative Mood.

Respònde tu, answer thou.

respònda el or *aquel*, let him answer.

respondàmos nosotros, let us answer.

respondèd vosotros, answer ye.

respòndan ellos or *aquellos*, let them answer.

Optative and Subjunctive, Present Tense.

es menester que, aunque, quando, como, òxala,

Respònda, when, tho' I do, may or can answer.

respòndas, when, tho' thou dost, mayst, or canst answer.

respònda, when, tho' he doth, may, or can answer.

respondàmos, when, tho' we do, may, or can answer.

respondàis, when, tho' ye do, may, or can answer.

respòndan, when, tho' they do, may, or can answer.

Preterimperfect.

Si respondièra, respondièsse, when, tho' I did, might, or could answer.

si respondièras, respondièsses, when, tho' thou didst, mightst, or couldst answer.

si respondièra, respondièsse, when, tho' he did, might, or could answer.

si respondièramos, respondièssemos, when, tho' we did, might, or could answer.

si respondièrades, respondièssedes, when, tho' ye did, might, or could answer.

si respondièran, respondièssen, when, tho' they did, might, or could answer.

Preterperfect.

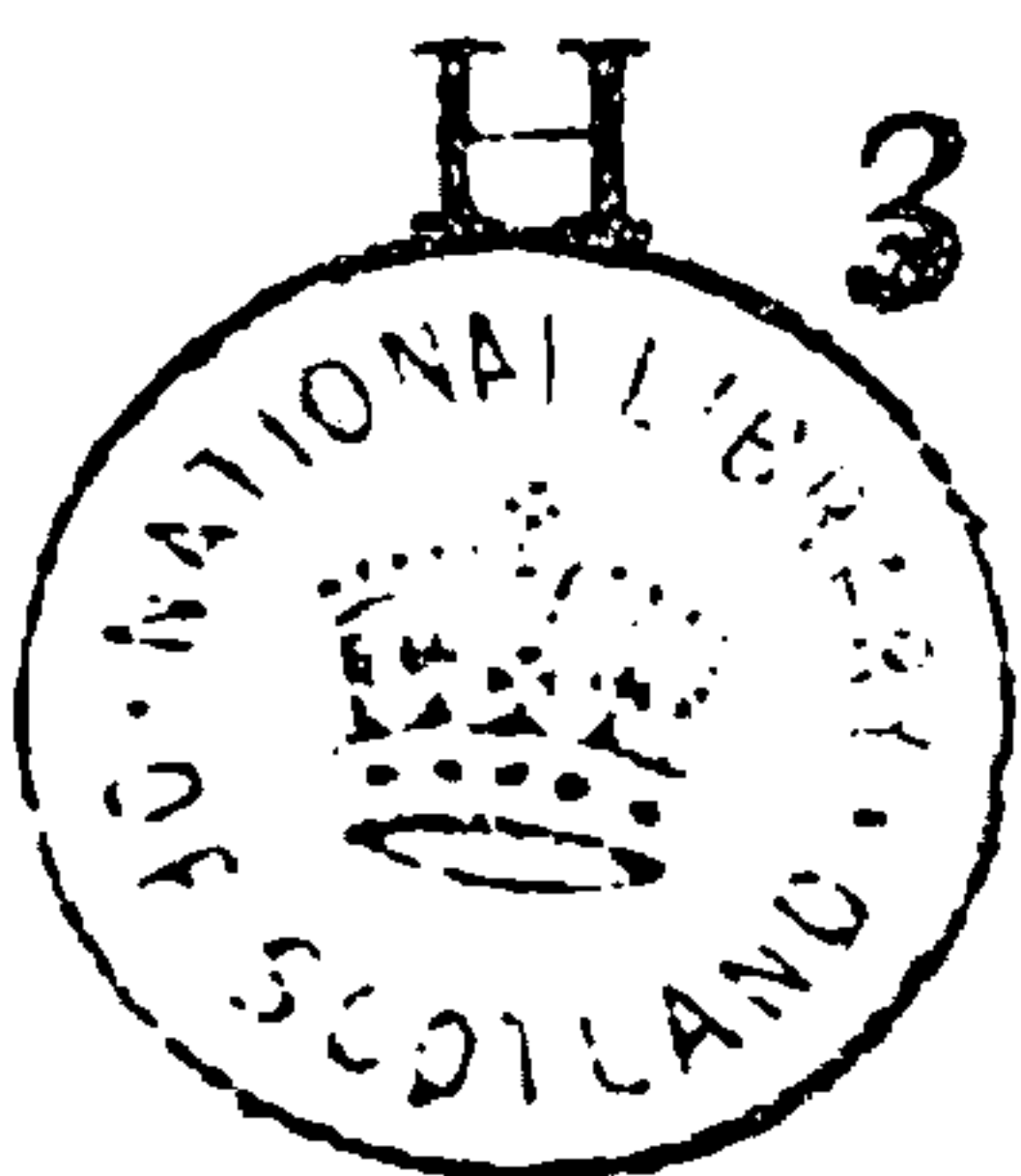
àya respondido, when, tho' I have, might have, could have answer'd.

àyas respondido, when, tho' thou hast, mightst have, couldst have answer'd.

àya respondido, when, tho' he has, might have, could have answer'd.

ayàmos respondido, when, tho' we have, might have, could have answer'd.

ayàis



ayàis respondido, when, tho' ye have, might have,
could have answer'd.

àyan respondido, when, tho' they have, might have,
could have answer'd.

Preterplusperfect.

uvièra, uvièsse respondido, when I had answer'd.

uvièras, uvièsses respondido, when thou hadst answer'd.

uvièra, uvièsse respondido, when he had answer'd.

uvièramos, uvièssemos respondido, when we had answer'd.

uvièrades, uvièssedes respondido, when ye had answer'd.

uvièran, uvièssen respondido, when they had answer'd.

Uncertain Tense.

Responderìa, I would answer.

responderìas, thou wouldst answer.

responderìa, he would answer.

responderìamos, we would answer.

responderìades, ye would answer.

responderìan, they would answer.

First Future.

Respondière, I shall answer.

respondières, thou shalt answer.

respondière, he shall answer.

respondièremos, we shall answer.

respondièredes, ye shall answer.

respondièren, they shall answer.

Second Future.

Uvière respondido, when I shall have answer'd.

uvières respondido, when thou shalt have answer'd.

uvière respondido, when he shall have answer'd.

uvièremos respondido, when we shall have answer'd.

uvièredes

uvièredes respondido, when ye shall have answer'd.
uvièren respondido, when they shall have answer'd.

Infinitive Mood, Present Tense.

Responder, to answer.

Preterperfect.

Avèr respondido, to have answer'd.

Future.

Avèr de respondèr, to answer hereafter.

Gerund.

Respondièndo, in answering.

First Supine.

à respondèr, to answer.

Second Supine.

de ser respondido, to be answer'd.

Participle of the Present.

El que responde, answering.

Participle of the Preter.

Respondido, answer'd.

List of regular Verbs terminated in *er*, which are
 conjugated like *Responder*.

Aprèndèr, to learn.

acogèr, to receive and entertain.

acogèr se, to retire.

acomètèr, to attack.

*B.**Bevèr*, to drink.*barrèr*, to sweep.*C.**Corrèspondèr*, to correspond.*còmer*, to eat, to dine.*còger*, to gather.*concedèr*, to grant.*cometèr*, to set upon.*D.**Devèr*, to owe.*E.**Escogèr*, to chuse.*emprendèr*, to enterprize.*escozèr*, to smart.*M.**Metèr*, to put.*P.**Prometèr*, to promise.*pretendèr*, to pretend.*R.**Reprehendèr*, to reprehend.*recogèr*, to withdraw.*T.**Temèr*, to fear.*V.**Vendèr*, to sell.*vencèr*, to conquer, &c.

Conjugation of the reciprocal Verb in *er*, *esconder se*,
to hide one's self.

Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Singular.

Me escondo, I hide myself.
te escondes, thou hidest thyself.
se esconde, he hideth himself.

Plural.

nos escondemos, we hide ourselves.
os escondéis, ye hide yourselves.
se esconden, they hide themselves.

Imperfect.

Singular.

me escondia, I did hide myself.
te escondias, thou didst hide thyself.
se escondia, he did hide himself.

Plural.

nos escondiamos, we did hide ourselves.
os escondiades, ye did hide yourselves.
se escondian, they did hide themselves.

Perfect Definite.

Singular.

me escondi, I hid myself.
te escondiste, thou hidst thyself.
se escondió, he hid himself.

Plural.

nos escondimos, we hid ourselves.
os escondistes, ye hid yourselves.
se escondieron, they hid themselves.

Perfect

Perfect Indefinite.

Singular.

me he escondido, I have hid myself.

te as escondido, thou hast hid thyself.

se a escondido, he hath hid himself.

Plural.

nos hemos escondido, we have hid ourselves.

os aveteis escondido, ye have hid yourselves.

se han escondido, they have hid themselves.

Plusperfect.

me havia escondido, I had hid myself.

te havias escondido, thou hadst hid thyself.

se havia escondido, he had hid himself.

Plural.

nos havíamos escondido, we had hid ourselves.

os haviades escondido, ye had hid yourselves.

se havían escondido, they had hid themselves.

First Future.

me esconderè, I shall or will hide myself.

te esconderàs, thou shalt or wilt hide thyself.

se escondera, he shall or will hide himself.

Plural.

nos esconderèmos, we shall or will hide ourselves.

os esconderèis, ye shall or will hide yourselves.

se esconderàn, they shall or will hide themselves.

Second Future.

me he de escondèr, I must hide myself.

te has de escondèr, thou must hide thyself.

se a de escondèr, he must hide himself.

Plural.

nos hemos de escondèr, we must hide ourselves.
os aveis de escondèr, ye must hide yourselves.
se han de escondèr, they must hide themselves.

Compound Tenses.

Singular.

me avia de escondèr.
te avias de escondèr.
se avia de escondèr.

Plural.

nos aviamos de escondèr.
os aviades de escondèr.
se avian de escondèr.

Singular.

me avrè de escondèr.
te avràs de escondèr.
se avrà de escondèr.

Plural.

nos avrèmos de escondèr.
os avreis de escondèr.
se avran de escondèr.

Imperative.

Singular.

escondete, hide thou.
escondase, let him hide.

Plural.

escondamosnos, hide we.
escondedos, hide ye.
escondase, let them hide.

Optative

Optative and Subjunctive, Present Tense.

Singular.

*Aunque, si**me esconda*, tho', if I may or can hide myself.
te escondas, tho', if thou mayst or canst hide thyself.*se esconda*, tho', if he may or can hide himself.

Plural.

nos escondàmos, tho', if we may or can hide ourselves.*os escondàis*, tho', if ye may or can hide yourselves.*se escondan*, tho', if they may or can hide themselves.

Singular.

me escondiera, I might hide myself.*te escondièras*, thou mightst hide thyself.*se escondiera*, he might hide himself.

Plural.

nos escondièramos, we might hide ourselves.*os escondièrades*, ye might hide yourselves.*se escondièran*, they might hide themselves.

Idem.

me escondiesse, I might hide myself.*te escondièsses*, thou mightst hide thyself.*se escondiesse*, he might hide himself.

Plural.

nos escondièssèmos, we might hide ourselves.*os escondièssèdes*, ye might hide yourselves.*se escondièssen*, they might hide themselves.

Perfect.

Perfect.

Singular.

me aya escondido, I could, might have hid when I have hid myself.

te aya escondido, thou couldst, mightst have hid when thou hadst hid thyself.

se aya escondido, he could, might have hid when he had hid himself.

Plural.

nos ayamos escondido, we could, might have hid when we had hid ourselves.

os ayais escondido, ye could, might have hid when ye had hid yourselves.

se ayan escondido, they could, might have hid when they have hid themselves.

Plusperfect.

Singular.

Quando

me uviera escondido, when I had hid myself.

te uvieras escondido, when thou hadst hid thyself.

se uviera escondido, when he had hid himself.

Plural.

nos uvèramos escondido, when we had hid ourselves.

os uvierades escondido, when ye had hid yourselves.

se uvieran escondido, when they had hid themselves.

Idem.

Singular.

me uvièsse escondido, when I had hid myself.

te uvièsses escondido, when thou hadst hid thyself.

se uvièsse escondido, when he had hid himself.

Plural.

Plural.

Quando

nos uviéssemos escondido, we had hid ourselves.
os uviéssedes escondido, when ye had hid yourselves.
se uviéssen escondido, when they had hid themselves.

Uncertain.

Singular.

me esconderia, I should hide myself.
te esconderias, thou shouldst hide thyself.
se esconderia, he should hide himself.

Plural.

nos esconderiamos, we should hide ourselves.
os esconderiades, ye should hide yourselves.
se esconderian, they should hide themselves.

Future.

Singular.

me escondiere, when I shall or will hide myself.
te escondieres, when thou shalt or wilt hide thyself.
se escondiere, when he shall or will hide himself.

Plural.

nos escondièremos, when we shall or will hide ourselves.
os escondieredes, when ye shall or will hide yourselves.
se escondièren, they shall or will hide themselves.

Infinitive.

escondarse, to hide one's self.

Preterit.

aver se de escondèr, to have hid one's self.

Gerund.

Gerund.

escondièdo se, hiding himself.

Participle.

escondido, hiding.

Conjugation of the irregular Verb in *er*, *absolver*, to absolve.

This Verb is irregular in the three Persons Singular, and the third Plural of the Present Tense Indicative Mood; in the second and third Singular, and the third Plural, of the Imperative; in the three Person Singular and third Plural of the Optative and Subjunctive Moods.

Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Absuèlvo, I absolve.

absuèlves, thou absolvest.

absuèlve, he absolveth.

absolvèmos, we absolve.

absolvèis, ye absolve.

absuèlven, they absolve.

Preterimperfect.

Absolvìa, I did absolve.

absolvìas, thou didst absolve.

absolvìa, he did absolve.

absolvìamos, we did absolve.

absolvìades, ye did absolve.

absolvìan, they did absolve.

Preterperfect Definite.

Absolvì, I absolved.
absolviste, thou absolvedst.
absolviò, he absolved.
absolvimos, we absolved.
absolvistes, ye absolved.
absolvièron, they absolved.

Preterperfect Indefinite.

He, uve absuelto, I have absolved.
às, uviste absuelto, thou hast absolvedst.
à, uvo absuelto, he hath absolved.
bèmos, uvimos absuelto, we have absolved.
avèis, uvistes absuelto, ye have absolved.
an, uvièron absuelto, they have absolved.

Preterplusperfect.

avìa absuelto, I had absolved.
avias absuelto, thou hadst absolved.
avìa absuelto, he had absolved.
aviamos absuelto, we had absolved.
aviades absuelto, ye had absolved.
avian absuelto, they had absolved.

First Future.

Absolverè, I shall or will absolve.
absolveràs, thou shalt or wilt absolve.
absolverà, he shall or will absolve.
absolveremos, we shall or will absolve.
absolvereis, ye shall or will absolve.
absolveràn, they shall or will absolve.

Second Future.

He or *tengo de absolver*, I must absolve.
as de absolver, thou must absolve.

Compound Tenses.

avia de absolver, &c.
avrè de absolver, &c.

Imperative Mood.

Abuelve tu, absolve thou.
absuèlva el, let him absolve.
absolvàmos nosotros, let us absolve.
absolvèd vosotros, absolve ye.
absuelvan ellos or *aquellos*, let them absolve.

Optative and Subjunctive, Present Tense.

Abuèlva, I may or can, when I do absolve.
abuèlvas, thou mayst or canst, when thou dost absolve.
abuèlva, he may or can, when he does absolve.
absolvàmos, we may or can, when we do absolve.
absolvàis, ye may or can, when ye do absolve.
absuelvan, they may or can, when they do absolve.

Preterimperfect.

Si absolvièra, *absolvièsse*, when I did absolve, tho^o.
 I could or might absolve.
si absolvièras, *absolvièsses*, when thou didst absolve, &c.
si absolvièra, *absolvièsse*, when he did absolve, &c.
si absolvièramos, *absolvièssemos*, when we did absolve,
 &c.
si absolvièrades, *absolvièssedes*, when ye did absolve, &c.
si absolvièran, *absolvièssen*, when they did absolve, &c.
 I Preter-

Si

Preterperfect.

àya absuèlto, when I have, tho' I have absolved.
àyas absuèlto, when thou hast, tho' thou hast absolved.
àya absuèlto, when he has, tho' he has absolved.
ayàmos absuèlto, when we have, tho' we have absolved.
ayàis absuèlto, when ye have, tho' ye have absolved.
àyan absuèlto, when they have, tho' they have absolved.

Preterplusperfect.

Uvièra, or *uvièsse absuèlto*, when I had, tho' I had absolved.
uvièras, *uvièsses absuèlto*, when thou hadst, tho' thou hadst absolved.
uvièra, *uvièsse absuèlto*, when he had, tho' he had absolved.
uvièramos, *uvièssemos absuèlto*, when we had, tho' we had absolved.
uvièrades, *uvièssedes absuèlto*, when ye had, tho' ye had absolved.
uvièran, *uvièssen absuèlto*, when they had, tho' they had absolved.

Uncertain Tense.

Absolveria, I did or would absolve.
absolverias, thou didst or wouldst absolve.
absolveria, he did or would absolve.
absolveriamos, we did or would absolve.
absolveriades, ye did or would absolve.
absolverian, they did or would absolve.

First Future.

Absolviere, when I shall or will absolve.
absolvières, when thou shalt or wilt absolve.
absolviràn

absolvière, when he shall or will absolve.

absolvièremos, when we shall or will absolve.

absolvièredes, when ye shall or will absolve.

absolvièren, when they shall or will absolve.

Second Future.

Uvière absuèlto, when I shall have absolved.

uvières absuèlto, when thou shalt have absolved.

uvière absuèlto, when he shall have absolved.

uvièremos absuèlto, when we shall have absolved.

uvièredes absuèlto, when ye shall have absolved.

uvièren absuèlto, when they shall have absolved.

Infinitive Mood, Present Tense.

Absolvèr, to absolve.

Preterperfect.

Avèr absuèlto, to have absolved.

Future.

Avèr de absolvèr, to absolve hereafter.

Gerund.

Absolvièndo, in absolving.

First Supine.

à absolvèr, to absolve.

Second Supine.

De ser absuelto, to be absolved.

Participle of the Present.

El que absuèlve, absolving.

Participle of the Preter.

Absuelto, absolved.

A List of Irregular Verbs in *er*, conjugated like *absolver*.

Bolvèr, buèlvo, to turn, to return, I turn, I re-
turn.

Cozer, yo cuèzo, to boil, I boil.

Holer, buèlo, to smell, I smell.

Moler, muèlo, to grind, I grind.

Mordèr, muèrdo, to bite, to gnaw, I gnaw.

Movèr, muèvo, to move, I move.

Resolvèr, resuèlvo, to resolve, to untie, I resolve.

Soler, suèlo, to be accustomed, I am accustomed.

Torcer, tuèrço, to wrest, I wrest.

All which Verbs are conjugated like *absolver*, *cozer*, *holer*, *mordar*, *molere*, *morder*, *mover*, *soler*, *torcer*, make the Participle of the Preter Tense in *ido*, as *cozido*, *bolido*, &c. But *bolvèr*, *resolvèr*, and their Derivatives, make this Participle in *uelto*, as *bolvèr*, *buolto*; *embolvèr*, *embuelto*; *resolvèr*, *resuelto*; *absolvèr*, *absuelto*; in all besides they follow the Verb which I have given for an Example. As the irregular Verbs in *er* differ in almost every Tense irregular, having different Terminations, as may be remarked in their conjugating, I shall, for the Ease and Improvement of the Learner, conjugate the most difficult of these Irregulars.

Conjugation of the Verb *Querer*.

Remark that this Verb has two Significations, one *to will* or *desire*, the other *to love*.

N. B. It is not irregular in the Preterperfect, Preterplusperfect, and second Future.

This

This Verb is irregular in the three Persons Singular, and the third Plural of the Present Tense, and Indicative Mood ; in the second and third Singular, and the third Person Plural of the Imperative, and throughout the Optative and Subjunctive, except in the Uncertain Tense, which is the Termination *ria*.

Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Quiero, I will or desire, I love or esteem.
quieres, thou wilt or desirest, lovest or esteamest.
quiere, he will or desireth, loveth or esteemeth.
queremos, we will or desire, love or esteem.
queréis, ye will or desire, love or esteem.
quieren, they will or desire, love or esteem.

Preterimperfect.

Quería, I did esteem, I did desire.
querías, thou didst esteem, or desire.
quería, he did esteem, or desire.
queríamos, we did esteem, or desire.
queríades, ye did esteem, or desire.
querían, they did esteem, or desire.

Preterperfect Definite.

Quise, I esteem'd, desir'd.
quisiste, thou esteem'dst, desir'dst.
quiso, he esteem'd, desir'd.
quisimos, we esteem'd, desir'd.
quisistes, ye esteem'd, desir'd.
quisieron, they esteem'd, desir'd.

Preterperfect Indefinite.

he querido, I have esteem'd, desir'd.
às querido, thou hast esteem'd, desir'd.

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a querido, he hath esteem'd, desir'd.

bemos or *avemos querido*, we have esteem'd, desir'd.

aveis querido, ye have esteem'd, desir'd.

an querido, they have esteem'd, desir'd.

The Preterplusperfect.

avia querido, I had esteem'd, desir'd.

avias querido, thou hadst esteem'd, desir'd.

avia querido, he had esteem'd, desir'd.

aviamos querido, we had esteem'd, desir'd.

avades querido, ye had esteem'd, desir'd.

avian querido, they had esteem'd, desir'd.

Future.

Querrè, I shall or will love, desire.

querràs, thou shalt or wilt love, desire.

querrà, he shall or will love, desire.

querrèmos, we shall or will love, desire.

querrèis, ye shall or will love, desire.

querràn, they shall or will love, desire.

Imperative Mood.

Quière tu, love thou.

quiera el or *aquel*, let him love.

queràmos nosotros, let us love.

querèd vosotros, love ye.

quieran ellos or *aquellos*, let them love.

Optative and Subjunctive.

Quièra, I may or can, when, tho' I do esteem, desire.

quièras, thou mayst or canst, &c.

quièra, he may or can, &c.

queràmos, we may or can, &c.

queràis, ye may or can, &c.

quieran, they may or can, &c.

Imperfect.

Quisiera, quisièsse, I might, would, could, tho',
when I did esteem, desire.
quisieras, quisièsses, thou mightst, wouldst, couldst,
tho', when thou didst esteem, desire.
quisiera, quisièsse, he might, would, could, tho',
when he did esteem, desire.
quisiéramos, quisiéssamos, we might, would, could,
tho', when we did esteem, desire.
quisièrades, quisièssedes, ye might, would, could, tho',
when ye did esteem, desire.
quisièran, quisièssen, they might, would, could, tho',
when they did esteem, desire.

Preterperfect.

Aunque, como, quando, tho', as, when.
àya querido, I have esteem'd or lov'd.
àyas querido, thou hast esteem'd or lov'd.
àya querido, he hath esteem'd or lov'd.
ayàmos querido, we have esteem'd or lov'd.
ayàis querido, ye have esteem'd or lov'd.
àyan querido, they have esteem'd or lov'd.

Preterplusperfect.

Quando

Uvièra, uvièsse querido, when I had loved.
uvièras, uvièsses querido, when thou hadst loved.
uvièra, uvièsse querido, when he had loved.
uvièramos, uvièssamos querido, when we had loved.
uvièrades, uvièssedes querido, when ye had loved.
uvièran, uvièssen querido, when they had loved.

Uncertain Tense.

Querrìa, I would love or esteem.
querrìas, thou wouldst love or esteem.
querrìa, he would love or esteem.
querrìamos, we would love or esteem.
querrìades, ye would love or esteem.
querrìan, they would love or esteem.

First Future.

Quando

Quisire, when I shall or will love, esteem, desire.
quisières, when thou shalt or wilt love, esteem, desire.
quisière, when he shall or will love, esteem, desire.
quisièremos, when we shall or will love, esteem, desire.
quisièredes, when ye shall or will love, esteem, desire.
quisièren, when they shall or will love, esteem, desire.

Second Future.

uvière querido, when I shall have esteem'd or lov'd.
uvières querido, when thou shalt have esteem'd or lov'd.
uvière querido, when he shall have esteem'd or lov'd.
uvièremos querido, when we shall have esteem'd or lov'd.
uvièredes querido, when ye shall have esteem'd or lov'd.
uvièren querido, when they shall have esteem'd or lov'd.

Infinitive Mood, Present Tense.

Querèr, to desire, esteem.

Preterperfect.

Avèr querido, to have desir'd.

Future.

Avir de querèr, to desire hereafter.

Gerund.

Queriendo, in desiring, in loving.

Participle.

Querido, desir'd, esteem'd.

Conjugation of the Verb *caer*, to fall.

This Verb is irregular in the first Person Singular Number, Present Tense, Indicative Mood ; in the third Singular, in the first and third Plural Number of the Imperative Mood ; and in all the three Persons both Singular and Plural in the Optative and Subjunctive Moods.

Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Singular.

Caygo, I fall.
caès, thou fallest.
caè, he falleth.

Plural.

caèmos, we fall.
caèis, ye fall.
caèn, they fall.

Preterimperfect.

Singular.

Ca'a, I did fall.
ca'as, thou didst fall.
ca'a, he did fall.

Plural.

caiàmos, we did fall.
caiàdes, ye did fall.
caian, they did fall.

Preterperfect Definite.

Singular.

Cai, I fell.
ca'ste, thou fellest.
cayò, he fell.

Plural.

caimos, we fell.
caistes, ye fell.
cayèron, they fell.

Preterperfect Indefinite.

he, ùve caído, I have fallen.
as, uviste caído, thou hast fallen.
a, ùvo caído, he has fallen.
avèmos, uvimos caído, we have fallen.
aveys, ùvistes caído, ye have fallen.
àn, uviéron caído, they have fallen.

Preterplusperfect.

Avia caído, I had fallen.
avias caído, thou hadst fallen.
avia caído, he had fallen.
aviamos caído, we had fallen.
aviades caído, ye had fallen.
avian caído, they had fallen.

Future.

Singular.

Caerè, I shall or will fall.
caeràs, thou shalt or wilt fall.
caerà, he shall or will fall.

Plural.

caerèmos, we shall or will fall.
caerèis, ye shall or will fall.
caeràn, they shall or will fall.

Second Future.

He or tengo de caer, I must fall.
às de caer, thou must fall.
à de caer, he must fall.
avèmos de caer, we must fall.
avèis de caer, ye must fall.
àn de caer, they must fall.

Imperative.

Càe tu, fall thou.

Caiga el, let him fall.

Caigàmos nosotros, fall we, or let us fall.

Caèd vosotros, fall ye.

Caigan ellos, fall they, or let them fall.

Optative and Subjunctive, Present Tense.

Como, aunque, òxala, &c. as, tho', &c.

Singular.

Caiga, I may or can fall.

caigas, thou mayst or canst fall.

caiga, he may or can fall.

Plural.

caigamos, we may or can fall.

caigais, ye may or can fall.

caigan, they may or can fall.

Preterimperfect.

Caièra, caièsse, I did, I might, I could fall.

caièras, caièsses, thou didst, thou mightst, thou couldst fall.

caièra, caièsse, he did, he might, he could fall.

caièramos, caièssemos, we did, we might, we could fall.

caièrades, caièssedes, ye did, ye might, ye could fall.

caièran, caièssen, they did, they might, they could fall.

Preterperfect.

Singular.

àya càido, when I have fallen.

àyas càido, when thou hast fallen.

àya càido, when he has fallen.

Plural.

Plural.

ayàmos càido, when we have fallen.

ayàis càido, when ye have fallen.

ayun càido, when they have fallen.

Preterplusperfect.

Quando

Uvièra, uvièsse càido, when, tho' I had fallen.

uvièras, uvièsses càido, when, tho' thou hadst fallen.

uvièra, uvièsse càido, when, tho' he had fallen.

uvieràmos, uvièssèmos càido, when, tho' we had fallen.

uvièrades, uvièssèdes càido, when, tho' ye had fallen.

uvièran, uvièssen càido, when, tho' they had fallen.

Uncertain Tense.

Singular.

Caerìa, I would fall.

caerìas, thou wouldst fall.

caerìa, he would fall.

Plural.

caerìamos, we would fall.

caerìades, ye would fall.

caerìan, they would fall.

First Future.

Singular.

Cayère, when I shall fall.

cayères, when thou shalt fall.

cayère, when he shall fall.

Plural.

cayèremos, when we shall fall.

cayèredes, when ye shall fall.

cayèren, when they shall fall.

Second Future.

Uvière càido, when I shall have fallen.
uvières càido, when thou shalt have fallen.
uvière càido, when he shall have fallen.
uvièremos càido, when we shall have fallen.
uvièredes càido, when ye shall have fallen.
uvièren càido, when they shall have fallen.

Infinitive Mood, Present Tense.

Caìr, to fall.

Preterperfect.

Aver caìdo, to have fallen.

Future.

Avèr de caìr, to fall hereafter.

Gerund.

Cayèndo, in falling.

Participle of the Present.

El que càe, falling.

Participle of the Preter.

Caydo, fallen.

Participle of the Future.

El que ha de caer, about to fall.

The Conjugation of the Verb *bazèr*,

Which is irregular in the first Person Singular of the Indicative ; in the third Singular, and first and third

third Plural, of the Imperative, and throughout the Optative and Subjunctive, except in the Tenses compounded with auxiliary Verbs.

Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Singular.

Yo hago, I do or make.

hazes, thou dost or makest.

haze, he does or makes.

Plural.

hazemos, we do or make.

hazéis, ye do or make.

hazen, they do or make.

Preterimperfect.

Singular.

Hazía, I did do or make.

hazías, thou didst do or make.

hazía, he did do or make.

Plural.

hazíamos, we did do or make.

hazíades, ye did do or make.

hazían, they did do or make.

Preterperfect Definite.

Singular.

Hize, I did or made.

hiziste, thou didst or madest.

hizo, he did or made.

Plural.

hizimos, we did or made.

hizistes, ye did or made.

hizieron, they did or made.

Preter

Preterperfect Indefinite.

Hè, ùve becho, I have done or made.
às, uviste becho, thou hast done or made.
à, ùvo becho, he has done or made.
bemos, uvimos becho, we have done or made.
avéis, uvistes becho, ye have done or made.
àn, uvieron becho, they have done or made.

The Preterplusperfect.

Avia becho, I had done or made.
avias becho, thou hadst done or made.
avia becho, he had done or made.
avíamos becho, we had done or made.
aviades becho, ye had done or made.
avian becho, they had done or made.

Future.

Harè, I shall or will make or do.
haràs, thou shalt or wilt make or do.
harà, he shall or will make or do.
harèmos, we shall or will make or do.
harèis, ye shall or will make or do.
haràn, they shall or will make or do.

Second Future.

He de hazèr.

Compound.

Avia de hazèr.
avrè de hazèr.

The Imperative Mood.

Hàz tu, do thou, make thou.
hàga aquel, let him do or make.

hagamos,

hagàmos, let us do or make.

hazèd, do or make ye.

hàgan, let them do or make.

Optative and Subjunctive, Present Tense.

Hàga, when I make, I can, may do.

bàgas, thou mayst make or do.

bàga, he may make or do.

bàgamos, we may make or do.

bagàis, ye may make or do.

bàgan, they may make or do.

Preterimperfect.

Hizièra, *bizièsse*, when I did make, I might, could do, make.

bizièras, *bizièsses*, when thou didst, mightst, shouldst make or do.

bizièra, *bizièsse*, when he did, might, should make or do.

bizièramos, *bizièssemos*, when we did, might, should make or do.

bizièrades, *bizièssedes*, when ye did, might, should make or do.

bizièran, *bizièssen*, when they did, might, should make or do.

Preterperfect.

àya bècho, when I have made or done.

àyas bècho, when thou hast made or done.

àya bècho, when he has made or done.

ayàmos bècho, when we have made or done.

ayàis bècho, when ye have made or done.

àyan bècho, when they have made or done.

Preter-

Preterplusperfect.

Uvièra, uvièsse bècho, when I had made or done.

uvièras, uvièsses bècho, when thou hadst made or done.

uvièrà, uvièsse bècho, when he had made or done.

uvièramos, uvièssemos bècho, when we had made or done.

uvièrades, uvièssedes bècho, when ye had made or done.

uvièran, uvièssen bècho, when they had made or done.

Uncertain Tense.

Harìa, I would do or make.

harìas, thou wouldst do or make.

harìa, he would do or make.

harìamos, we would do or make.

harìades, ye would do or make.

harìan, they would do or make.

First Future.

Quando

Hizière, when I shall or will do or make.

bizières, when thou shalt or wilt do or make.

bizière, when he shall or will do or make.

bizièremos, when we shall or will do or make.

bizièredes, when ye shall or will do or make.

bizièren, when they shall or will do or make.

Second Future.

Uvière bècho, when I shall have made or done.

uvières bècho, when thou shalt have made or done.

uvière bècho, when he shall have made or done.

uvièremos bècho, when we shall have made or done.

uvièredes bècho, when ye shall have made or done.
uvièren bècho, when they shall have made or done.

Infinitive Mood, Present Tense.

Hazèr, to do or make.

Preterperfect.

Avèr bècho, to have made or done.

Future.

Avèr ò esperàr de hazèr, to do hereafter.

Gerund.

Hazièndo, in doing, in making.

First Supine.

A hazèr, to make or to do.

Second Supine.

De ser bècho, to be made or done.

Participle of the Present.

El que bàze, doing, making.

Participle of the Preter.

Hècho, done or made.

Participle of the Future.

El que ha ò espèra de hazèr, about to do or make.

Conjugation

Conjugation of the auxiliary Verb *tener*, to have or to hold.

Indicative Mood, Present.

Singular.

Tengo, I hold or do hold.

*tiene*s, thou holdest or dost hold.

tiene, he holds or doth hold.

Plural.

tenemos, we hold or do hold.

teneis, ye hold or do hold.

tienen, they hold or do hold.

Imperfect.

Singular.

tenia, I did hold.

tenias, thou didst hold.

tenia, he did hold.

Plural.

teniamos, we did hold.

teniades, ye did hold.

tenian, they did hold.

Preterperfect Definite.

Singular.

tuve, I held.

tuviste, thou heldst.

tuvo, he held.

Plural.

tuvimos, we held.

tuvistes, ye held.

tuvieron, they held.

Preterperfect Indefinite.

Singular.

He tenido, I have held.

as tenido, thou hast held.

ha tenido, he hath held.

Plural.

avemos tenido, we have held.

aveis tenido, ye have held.

an tenido, they have held.

Preterplusperfect.

Singular.

avia tenido, I had held.

avias tenido, thou hadst held.

avia tenido, he had held.

Plural.

havíamos tenido, we had held.

haviades tenido, ye had held.

havían tenido, they had held.

First Future.

Singular.

tendrè, ternè, I will hold.

tendràs, ternàs, thou wilt hold.

tendrà, ternà, he will hold.

Plural.

tendremos, ternemos, we will hold.

tendreis, ternèis, ye will hold.

tendrán, ternàn, they will hold.

Second Future.

Singular.

He de tener, I shall hold.

as de tener, thou shalt hold.

a de tener, he shall hold.

Plural.

avèmos de tener, we shall hold.

aveis de tener, ye shall hold.

han de tener, they shall hold.

Compound Tenses.

Singular.

avià de tener, I ought to have held.
avias de tener, thou oughtst to have held.
avia de tener, he ought to have held.

Plural.

aviàmos de tener, we ought to have held.
aviàdes de tener, ye ought to have held.
avian de tener, they ought to have held.

Singular.

avrè de tener, I am oblig'd to hold.
avràs de tener, thou art oblig'd to hold.
avrà de tener, he is oblig'd to hold.

Plural.

avrèmos de tener, we are oblig'd to hold.
avreis de tener, ye are oblig'd to hold.
avràn de tener, they are oblig'd to hold.

Imperative.

Singular.

ten tu, hold thou.
tenga el, let him hold.

Plural.

tengamos, hold we.
tenèd, hold ye.
tengan, let them hold.

Optative and Subjunctive.

Singular.

tènga, I may or can hold.
tèngas, thou mayst or canst hold.
tènga, he may or can hold.

Plural.

tengàmos, we may or can hold.

tengàis, ye may or can hold.

tengan, they may or can hold.

Imperfect.

Singular.

tuvièra, I might or could hold.

tuvieras, thou mightst or couldst hold.

tuvièra, he might or could hold.

Plural.

tuvièramos, we might or could hold.

tuvièrades, ye might or could hold.

tuvièran, they might or could hold.

Idem.

Singular.

tuvièsse, I should or would hold.

tuvièsses, thou shouldst or wouldst hold.

tuvièsse, he should or would hold.

Plural.

tuvièssemos, we should or would hold.

tuvièssedes, ye should or would hold.

tuvièssen, they should or would hold.

Perfect.

Singular.

aya tenido, I may have held.

ayas tenido, thou mayst have held.

aya tenido, he may have held.

Plural.

ayàmos tenido, we may have held.

ayais tenido, ye may have held.

ayan tenido, they may have held.

Preterplusperfect.

Singular.

uvièra tenido, I might have held.
uvièras tenido, thou mightst have held.
uvièra tenido, he might have held.

Plural.

uvièramos tenido, we might have held.
uvièrades tenido, ye might have held.
uvièran tenido, they might have held.

Idem.

Singular.

uvièsse tenido, I might have held.
uvièsses tenido, thou mightst have held.
uvièsse tenido, he might have held.

Plural.

uvièssemos tenido, we might have held.
uvièssedes tenido, ye might have held.
uvièssen tenido, they might have held.

Uncertain Tense.

Singular.

tendria, ternia, I would hold.
tendrias, ternias, thou wouldst hold.
tendria, ternia, he would hold.

Plural.

tendriamos, terniamos, we would hold.
tendriades, terniades, ye would hold.
tendrian, ternian, they would hold.

Idem.

Singular.

Plural.

ternia, I would hold.*terniamos*, we would hold.*ternias*, thou wouldst hold.*terniades*, ye would hold.*ternia*, he would hold.*ternian*, they would hold.

First Future.

Singular.

tuvière, I shall have held.*tuvières*, thou shalt have held.*tuviere*, he shall have held.

Plural.

tuviéremos, we shall have held.*tuviereades*, ye shall have held.*tuvièren*, they shall have held.

Second Future.

Singular.

uvière tenido, when I will have held.*uvieres tenido*, when thou wilt have held.*uvière tenido*, when he will have held.

Plural.

uviéremos tenido, when we will have held.*uvieredes tenido*, when ye will have held.*uvièren tenido*, when they will have held.

Infinitive.

tenèr, to have or to hold.*aver tenido*, to have held.*aver de tener*, to have held.*teniendo*, holding.

First Supine.

a tenèr, to hold.

Second Supine.

de ser tenido, to be held.

Participle Present.

tenido, holding.

Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

<i>Yo sè</i> , I know.	<i>sabèmos</i> , we know.
<i>sàbes</i> , thou knowest.	<i>sabèis</i> , ye know.
<i>sàbe</i> , he knows.	<i>sàben</i> , they know.

Preterimperfect.

<i>Sabìa</i> , I did know.	<i>sabìamos</i> , we did know.
<i>sabìas</i> , thou didst know.	<i>sabìades</i> , ye did know.
<i>sabìa</i> , he did know.	<i>sabìan</i> , they did know.

Preterperfect Definite.

<i>Sùpe</i> , I knew.	<i>supìmos</i> , we knew.
<i>supiste</i> , thou knewest.	<i>supistes</i> , ye knew.
<i>sùpo</i> , he knew.	<i>supieron</i> , they knew.

Preterperfect Indefinite.

He, ùve sabìdo, I have known.
as, uviste sabìdo, thou hast known.
à, ùvo sabìdo, he hath known.
avèmos, uvimos sabìdo, we have known.
avèis, uvistes sabìdo, ye have known.
àn, uvièron sabìdo, they have known.

Preter-

Preterplusperfect.

Avia sabido, I had known.
avias sabido, thou hadst known.
avia sabido, he had known.
aviamos sabido, we had known.
aviades sabido, ye had known.
avian sabido, they had known.

The Future.

Sabrè, I shall or will know.
sabràs, thou shalt or wilt know.
sabrà, he shall or will know.
sabrèmos, we shall or will know.
sabrèis, ye shall or will know.
sabràn, they shall or will know.

Imperative Mood.

Sàbe tu, know thou.
Sèpa aquel, let him know.
sepamos nosotros, let us know.
sabèd vosotros, know ye.
sepan ellos, let them know.

Subjunctive and Optative, Present Tense.

Sèpa, when I do or may know.
sepas, when thou dost or mayst know.
sepa, when he doth or may know.
sepàmos, when we do or may know.
sepàis, when ye do or may know.
sepan when they do or may know.

Preterimperfect.

Supièra, *supièsse*, when, tho' I did, I could,
 might or would know.

supièras,

supièras, supièsses, when, tho' thou didst, thou couldst, mightst or wouldst know.

supièra, supièsse, when, tho' he did, he could, might or would know.

supièramos, supièssemos, when, tho' we did, we could, might or would know.

supièrades, supièssedes, when, tho' ye did, ye could, might or would know.

supièran, supièssen, when, tho' they did, they could, might or would know.

Preterperfect.

Quando

àya sabido, when I have known.

àyas sabido, when thou hast known.

àya sabido, when he hath known.

ayàmos sabido, when we have known.

ayàis sabido, when ye have known.

àyan sabido, when they have known.

Preterplusperfect.

Uvièra, uvièsse sabido, when I had known.

uvièras, uvièsses sabido, when thou hadst known.

uvièra, uvièsse sabido, when he had known.

uvièramos, uvièssemos sabido, when we had known.

uvièrades, uvièssedes sabido, when ye had known.

uvièran, uvièssen sabido, when they had known.

Uncertain Tense.

Sabrìa, I would know.

sabrìas, thou wouldst know.

sabrìa, he would know.

sabrìamos, we would know.

sabrìades, ye would know.

sabrìan, they would know.

First Future.

Quando

Supière, when I shall or will know.
supières, when thou shalt or wilt know.
supière, when he shall or will know.
supièremos, when we shall or will know.
supièredes, when ye shall or will know.
supièren, when they shall or will know.

Second Future.

Uvière sabido, when I shall have known.
uvières sabido, when thou shalt have known.
uvière sabido, when he shall have known.
uvièremos sabido, when we shall have known.
uvièredes sabido, when ye shall have known.
uvièren sabido, when they shall have known.

Infinitive, Present Tense.

Sabir, to know.

Preterperfect.

Avèr savido, to have known.

Future.

Avèr de sabir, to know hereafter.

Gerund.

Sabiendo, in knowing.

Participle of the Present.

El que sabe, knowing.

Participle of the Preter.

Sabido, known.

Participle

Participle of the Future.

El que ha ò espèra de sabèr, to know hereafter.

Conjugation of the Verb Ver, to see.

Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

<i>Veo</i> , I see.	<i>vemos</i> , we see.
<i>vès</i> , thou seest.	<i>vèis</i> , ye see.
<i>vèe</i> , he seeth.	<i>vèn</i> , they see.

Preterimperfect.

<i>Via</i> , I did see.	<i>viamos</i> , we did see.
<i>vias</i> , thou didst see.	<i>viades</i> , ye did see.
<i>via</i> , he did see.	<i>vian</i> , they did see.

Preterperfect Definite.

<i>Vi</i> , I saw.	<i>vimos</i> , we saw.
<i>viste</i> , thou sawest.	<i>vistes</i> , ye saw.
<i>viò</i> , he saw.	<i>vièron</i> , they saw.

Preterperfect Indefinite.

<i>Hè visto</i> , I have seen.	<i>bèmos visto</i> , we have seen.
<i>às visto</i> , thou hast seen.	<i>avèis visto</i> , ye have seen.
<i>à visto</i> , he hath seen.	<i>àn visto</i> , they have seen.

Preterplusperfect.

Avia visto, I had seen.
avias visto, thou hadst seen.
avia visto, he had seen.
aviamos visto, we had seen.
aviades visto, ye had seen.
avian visto, they had seen.

Future.

Future.

Verè, I shall or will see.
veràs, thou shalt or wilt see.
verà, he shall or will see.
verèmos, we shall or will see.
verèis, ye shall or will see.
veràn, they shall or will see.

Second Future.

He ò tengo de ver, I must see.
às de ver, thou must see.
à de ver, he must see.
hèmos de ver, we must see.
avèis de ver, ye must see.
àn de ver, they must see.

Imperative.

Vè tu, see thou.
vèa aquel, let him see.
veàmos, let us see.
ved, see ye.
vèan, let them see.

Optative and Subjunctive, Present Tense.

Vèa, I may, when I do, I can see.
vèas, thou mayst, when thou dost or canst see.
vèa, he may, when he does or can see.
veàmos, we may, when we do or can see.
veàis, ye may, when ye do or can see.
veàn, they may, when they do or can see.

Preterimperfect.

Vièra, *vièsse*, when I did see, I might or could see.
vièras, *vièsses*, when thou didst see, thou mightst
 or couldst see.

vièra,

vièra, viesse, when he did see, he might or could see.

vièramos, vièssemos, when we did see, we might or could see.

vièrades, vièssedes, when ye did see, ye might, or could see.

vièran, vièssen, when they did see, they might or could see.

Preterperfect.

àya visto, when I have seen.

àyas visto, when thou hast seen.

àya visto, when he hath seen.

ayàmos visto, when we have seen.

ayàis visto, when ye have seen.

àyan visto, when they have seen.

Preterplusperfect.

Uvièra, uvièsse visto, when I had seen.

uvièras, uvièsses visto, when thou hadst seen.

uvièra, uvièsse visto, when he had seen.

uvièramos, uvièssemos visto, when we had seen.

uvièrades, uvièssedes visto, when ye had seen.

uvièran, uvièssen visto, when they had seen.

Uncertain.

Veria, I would see. *veriamos*, we would see.

verias, thou wouldst see. *veriaades*, ye would see.

veria, he would see. *verian*, they would see.

First Future.

Vière, when I shall or will see.

vières, when thou shalt or wilt see.

vière, when he shall or will see.

vièremos,

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vièremos, when we shall or will see.

vièredes, when ye shall or will see.

vièren, when they shall or will see.

Second Future.

Uvière visto, when I shall or will have seen.

uvières visto, when thou shalt or wilt have seen.

uvière visto, when he shall or will have seen.

uvièremos visto, when we shall or will have seen.

uvièredes visto, when ye shall or will have seen.

uvièren visto, when they shall or will have seen.

Infinitive Mood, Present Tense.

Vèr, to see.

Preterperfect.

Avèr visto, to have seen.

Future.

Avèr de vèr, to see hereafter.

Gerund.

Vièndo, in seeing.

Participle Present.

El que vèe, seeing.

Participle Preter.

Visto, seen.

Participle Future.

El que ha ò espera de vèr, to see hereafter.

Conjugation of the Verb poder, to be able.

Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Puedo, I am able, I can.
puedes, thou art able or canst.
puede, he is able or can.
podemos, we are able or can.
podéis, ye are able or can.
pueden, they are able or can.

Imperfect Tense.

Podia, I was able. *podíamos*, we were able.
podias, thou wast able. *podíades*, ye were able.
podia, he was able. *podían*, they were able.

Preterperfect Definite.

Pude, I could. *pudimos*, we could.
pudiste, thou couldst. *pudistes*, ye could.
pudo, he could. *pudieron*, they could.

Preterperfect Indefinite

Hè podido, I have been able, I could have been
às podido, thou hast been able, &c. [able.
à podido, he has been able, &c.
hemos podido, we have been able, &c.
avéis podido, ye have been able, &c.
àn podido, they have been able, &c.

Preterplusperfect.

Avia podido, I had been able.
avias podido, thou hadst been able.
avia podido, he had been able.

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avíamos podido, we had been able.
avíades podido, ye had been able.
avían podido, they had been able.

Future.

podré, I shall or will be able.
podrás, thou shalt or wilt be able.
podrá, he shall or will be able.
podremos, we shall or will be able.
podréis, ye shall or will be able.
podrán, they shall or will be able.

This Verb has no Imperative.

Optative and Subjunctive, Present.

Pueda, when I can, tho' I may be able.
puedas, when thou canst, tho' thou mayst be able.
pueda, when he can, tho' he may be able.
podamos, when we can, tho' we may be able.
podáis, when ye can, tho' ye may be able.
puedan, when they can, tho' they may be able.

Preterimperfect.

Pudiera, *pudiesse*, when I could or might be able.
pudieras, *pudieses*, when thou couldst or mightst be able.
pudiera, *pudiesse*, when he could or might be able.
pudiéramos, *pudiésemos*, when we could or might be able.
pudierades, *pudiesseades*, when ye could or might be able.
pudieran, *pudiesen*, when they could or might be able.

Preterperfect.

aya podido, when I have been able.
ayas podido, when thou hast been able.
aya podido, when he hath been able.

ayàmos podido, when we have been able.

ayàis podido, when ye have been able.

àyan podido, when they have been able.

Preterplusperfect.

Uvièra, uvièsse podido, when I had been able

uvièras, uvièsses podido, when thou hadst been able.

uvièra, uvièsse podido, when he has been able.

uvièramos, uvièssemos podido, when we had been able.

uvièrades, uvièssedes podido, when ye had been able.

uvièran, uvièssen podido, when they had been able.

Uncertain Tense.

Podria, when I would be able.

podrias, when thou wouldst be able.

podria, when he would be able.

podriamos, when we would be able.

podriades, when ye would be able.

podrian, when they would be able.

First Future.

Pudière, when I shall or will be able.

pudières, when thou shalt or wilt be able.

pudière, when he shall or will be able.

pudièremos, when we shall or will be able.

pudièredes, when ye shall or will be able.

pudièren, when they shall or will be able.

Second Future.

Uvière podido, when I shall have been able.

uvières podido, when thou shalt have been able.

uvière podido, when he shall have been able.

uvièremos podido, when we shall have been able.

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uvièredes podido, when ye shall have been able.
uvièren podido, when they shall have been able.

Infinitive Mood, Present.

Podèr, to be able.

Preterperfect.

Avèr podido, to have been able.

Gerund.

Pudièndo, in being able.

Preter Participle.

Podido, able.

Conjugation of the irregular Verb cabèr, which is a Verb common, having both active and passive Signification, to contain and to be contain'd.

Indicative Mood, Present.

Quèpo, I contain, or am contained.

càbes, thou dost contain, or art contained.

càbe, he doth contain, or is contained.

cabèmos, we do contain, or are contained.

cabèis, ye do contain, or are contain'd.

càben, they do contain, or are contained.

Imperfect.

Cabìa, I did contain, or was contained.

cabias, thou didst contain, or wert contained.

cabìa, he did contain, or was contained.

cabiamos, we did contain, or were contained.

cabíades, ye did contain, or were contained.

cabían, they did contain, or were contained.

Preter-

Preterperfect Definite.

Cùpe, I contained, I have been contained.
cupiste, thou containedst, or hast been contained.
cùpo, he contained, or hath been contained.
cupimos, we contained, or have been contained.
cupistes, ye contained, or have been contained.
cupieron, they contained, or have been contained.

Preterperfect Indefinite.

Hè cabido, I have contained.
às cabido, thou hast contained.
à cabido, he hath contained.
avèmos cabido, we have contained.
avèis cabido, ye have contained.
àn cabido, they have contained.

Preterplusperfect.

Àvia cabido, I had contained, or had been contained.
avias cabido, thou hadst contained, &c.
avia cabido, he had contained, &c.
aviamos cabido, we had contained, &c.
aviades cabido, ye had contained, &c.
avian cabido, they had contained, &c.

First Future.

Cabrè, I shall or will contain, or be contained.
cabràs, thou shalt or wilt contain, or be contained.
cabrà, he shall or will contain, or be contained.
cabrèmos, we shall or will contain, or be contained.
cabrèis, ye shall or will contain, or be contained.
cabràn, they shall or will contain, or be contained.

Second Future.

He or *tengo de caber*, I must contain.
as or *tienes de caber*, thou must contain.
a or *tiene de caber*, he must contain.
avèmos or *tenèmos de caber*, we must contain.
aveis or *tèneis de caber*, ye must contain.
àn or *tiènen de caber*, they must contain.

Imperative.

cabe tu, do thou contain.
quepa el, let him contain.
quepamos nosotros, let us contain.
cabed vosotros, contain ye.
quepan ellos, let them contain.

Subjunctive and Optative, Present.

Quèpa, when I do, or am contained.
quèpas, when thou dost, or art contained.
quèpa, when he doth, or is contained.
quepàmos, when we do, or are contained.
quepàis, when ye do, or are contained.
quepan, when they do, or are contained.

Imperfect.

Cupiera, cupièsse, when I did or was contained.
cupieras, cupièsses, when thou didst or wast contained.
cupiera, cupièsse, when he did or was contained.
cupieramos, cupièssemos, when we did or were contained.
cupierades, cupièssedes, when ye did or were contained.
cupieran, cupièssen, when they did or were contained.

Preterperfect.

àya cabido, when I have, when I have been contained.
àyas cabido, when thou hast, &c.
àya cabido, when he hath, &c.

ayàmos cabido, when we have, &c.
ayàis cabido, when ye have, &c.
àyàn cabido, when they have, &c.

Preterplusperfect.

Uvièra, *uvièsse cabido*, when I had, or had been contained.
uvièras, *uvièsses cabido*, when thou hadst, or hadst been contained.
uvièra, *uvièsse cabido*, when he had, or had been contained.
uvièramos, *uvièssemos cabido*, when we had, or had been contained.
uvièrades, *uvièssedes cabido*, when ye had, or had been contained.
uvièran, *uvièssen cabido*, when they had, or had been contained.

Uncertain Tense.

Cabrìa, when I would contain.
cabrìas, when thou wouldst contain.
cabrìa, when he would contain.
cabriamos, when we would contain.
cabriades, when ye would contain.
cabriàn, when they would contain.

Future.

Cupière, when I shall, or shall be contained.
cupières, when thou shalt, or shalt be contained.
cupière, when he shall, or shall be contained.
cupièremos, when we shall, or shall be contained.
cupièredes, when ye shall, or shall be contained.
cupièren, when they shall, or shall be contained.

Infinitive Mood, Present.

Cabèr, to contain, or be contained.

Preterperfect.

Aver cabido, to have contained, or been contained.

Gerund.

Cabiendo, in containing.

Participle.

Cabido, contained.

Conjugation of the Verb entender, to understand.

Indicative Mood, Present.

Entiendo, I understand.

entiendes, thou understandest.

entiende, he understandeth.

entendemos, we understand.

entendéis, ye understand.

entienden, they understand.

Preterimperfect.

Entendía, I did understand.

entendías, thou didst understand.

entendía, he did understand.

entendíamos, we did understand.

entendíades, ye did understand.

entendían, they did understand.

Preterperfect Definite.

Entendí, I understood.

entendiste, thou understoodst.

entendió, he understood.

entendimos, we understood.

entendistes, ye understood.

entendieron, they understood.

Preter-

Preterperfect Indefinite.

He, uve entendido, I have understood.
às, uviste entendido, thou hast understood.
à, uvo entendido, he hath understood.
hèmos, uvimos entendido, we have understood.
avèis, uvistes entendido, ye have understood.
an, uvièron entendido, they have understood.

Preterplusperfect.

avìa entendido, I had understood.
avias entendido, thou hadst understood.
avìa entendido, he had understood.
avíamos entendido, we had understood.
avíades entendido, ye had understood.
avían entendido, they had understood.

Future.

Entenderè, I shall or will understand.
entenderas, thou shalt or wilt understand.
entenderà, he shall or will understand.
entenderèmos, we shall or will understand.
entenderèis, ye shall or will understand.
entenderàn, they shall or will understand.

Imperative Mood.

Entiènde te, do thou understand.
entiènda aquel, let him understand.
entendàmos, let us understand.
entendèd, understand ye.
entièndan, let them understand.

Optative

Optative and Subjunctive.

Quando

Entiènda, when I do, may or can understand.
entièndas, when thou doest understand, &c.
entiènda, when he doth understand, &c.
entendàmos, when we do understand, &c.
entendàis, when ye do understand, &c.
entièndan, when they do understand, &c.

Preterimperfect.

entendièra, *entendièsse*, I might understand.
entendièras, *entendièsses*, thou mightst understand.
entendièra, *entendièsse*, he might understand.
entendièramos, *entendièssemos*, we might understand.
entendièrades, *entendièssedes*, ye might understand.
entendièran, *entendièssen*, they might understand.

Preterperfect.

Quando

àya entendido, when I have understood.
àyas entendido, when thou hast understood.
àya entendido, when he has understood.
ayàmos entendido, when we have understood.
ayàis entendido, when ye have understood.
àyan entendido, when they have understood.

Preterplusperfect.

Uvièra, *uvièsse entendido*, I had understood.
uvièras, *uvièsses entendido*, thou hadst understood.
uvièra, *uvièsse entendido*, he had understood.
uvièramos, *uvièssemos entendido*, we had understood.
uvièrades, *uvièssedes entendido*, ye had understood.
uvièran, *uvièssen entendido*, they had understood.

Future.

Future.

entendière, I shall or will understand.
entendières, thou shalt or wilt understand.
entendière, he shall or will understand.
entendièremos, we shall or will understand.
entendièredes, ye shall or will understand.
entendièren, they shall or will understand.

Second Future.

Quando

Uvière entendido, when I shall have understood.
uvières entendido, when thou shalt have understood.
uvière entend do, when he shall have understood.
uvièremos entendido, when we shall have understood.
uvièredes entendido, when ye shall have understood.
uvièren entendido, when they shall have understood.

Uncertain Tense.

entenderìa, I should understand.
entenderìas, thou shouldst understand.
entenderìa, he should understand.
entenderìamos, we should understand.
entenderìades, ye should understand.
entenderìan, they should understand.

Infinitive Mood, Present Tense.

Entendèr, to understand.

Preter.

Avèr entendido, to have understood.

Future.

Avèr ò esperar de entendèr, to understand hereafter.
 Gerund,

Gerund.

Entendiendo, in understanding.

First Supine.

A entender, to understand.

Second Supine.

De ser entendido, to be understood.

Participle Present.

El que entiende, understanding.

Participle Preter.

Entendido, understood.

A List of Verbs terminated in *er*, which are conjugated like *Entender*.

Atender, *yo atiendo*, to attend, to solicit, I attend.

Concernir, *yo concierno*, to concern, I concern.

Contender, *yo contiendo*, to contend, I contend.

Defender, *yo defiendo*, to defend, I defend.

Encender, *yo enciendo*, to kindle, I kindle.

Hender, *yo Hiendo*, to cleave, or rive asunder, I cleave, or rive asunder.

Conjugation of the Verb traer, to fetch or bring.

Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Tràygo, I bring.

traèmos, we bring.

tràes, thou bringest.

traèis, ye bring.

tràe, he bringeth.

tràen, they bring.

Imperfect.

Imperfect.

traía, I did bring. *traíamos*, we did bring.
traías, thou didst bring. *traíades*, ye did bring.
traía, he did bring. *traían*, they did bring.

Preter Definite.

Truxé, I brought. *truximos*, we brought.
truxiste, thou broughtest. *truxistes*, ye brought.
truxo, he brought. *truxeron*, they brought.

Preter Indefinite.

Hè tràydo, I have brought.
as tràydo, thou hast brought.
a tràydo, he has brought.
bèmos tràydo, we have brought.
avèis tràydo, ye have brought.
àn tràydo, they have brought.

Preterplusperfect.

av`a tràydo, I had brought.
avias tràydo, thou hadst brought.
avìa tràydo, he had brought.
avíamos tràydo, we had brought.
avíades tràydo, ye had brought.
avían tràydo, they had brought.

Future.

Tràerè, I shall or will bring.
traeràs, thou shalt or wilt bring.
traerà, he shall or will bring.
traeremos, we shall or will bring.
traerèis, ye shall or will bring.
traeràn, they shall or will bring.

Imperative.

Imperative.

Tràe, bring thou.*tràyga*, bring him or let him bring.*traigàmos*, let us bring.*tràed*, bring ye.*tràygan*, let them bring.

Optative and Subjunctive, Present Tense.

Tràyga, I may, when I do bring.*tràygas*, thou mayst, when thou dost bring.*tràyga*, he may, when he doth bring.*traygàmos*, we may, when we do bring.*traygàis*, ye may, when ye do bring.*tràygan*, they may, when they do bring.

Imperfect.

Truxèra, *truxèsse*, I might, could, would bring,
when, tho' I did bring.*truxèras*, *truxèsses*, thou mightst, couldst, wouldst
bring, when, tho' thou didst bring.*truxèra*, *truxèsse*, he might, could, would bring,
when, tho' he did bring.*truxèramos*, *truxèssemos*, we might, could, would
bring, when, tho' we did bring.*truxèrades*, *truxèssedes*, ye might, could, would
bring, when, tho' ye did bring.*truxèran*, *truxèssen*, they might, could, would bring,
when, tho' they did bring.

Preterperfect.

*Quando**àya traydo*, when I have brought.*àyas traydo*, when thou hast brought.

àya traydo, when he has brought.
ayàmos traydo, when we have brought.
ayàis traydo, when ye have brought.
àyan traydo, when they have brought.

Preterplusperfect.

Uvièra, *uvièsse traydo*, I had brought.
uvièras, *uvièsses traydo*, thou hadst brought.
uvièra, *uvièsse traydo*, he had brought.
uvièramos, *uvièssemos traydo*, we had brought.
uvièrades, *uvièssedes traydo*, ye had brought.
uvièran, *uvièssen traydo*, they had brought.

Uncertain.

Traeria, I would bring.
traerìas, thou wouldst bring.
traeria, he would bring.
traerìamos, we would bring.
traerìades, ye would bring.
traerìan, they would bring.

Future.

Quando

Truxère, when I shall bring.
truxères, when thou shalt bring.
truxère, when he shall bring.
truxerèmos, when we shall bring.
truxerèdes, when ye shall bring.
truxeren, when they shall bring.

Infinitive Mood, Present Tense.

Traer, to bring.

Preterperfect.

Avèr tràydo, to have brought.

Future.

Future.

Avèr ò esperàr de traèr, to bring hereafter.

Gerund.

Trayèndo, in bringing.

Participle Present.

El que tràe, bringing.

Participle Preter.

Tràydo, brought.

Participle Future.

El que bà, ò espèra de traèr, to bring hereafter.

The Verb poner, to lay or put.

Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

<i>Pòngo</i> , I put.	<i>ponèmos</i> , we put.
<i>pònes</i> , thou putest.	<i>ponèis</i> , ye put.
<i>pòne</i> , he putteth.	<i>pònen</i> , they put.

Imperfect.

<i>Ponia</i> , I did put.	<i>poniamos</i> , we did put.
<i>ponias</i> , thou didst put.	<i>poniades</i> , ye did put.
<i>ponia</i> , he did put.	<i>ponian</i> , they did put.

Preter.

<i>Puse</i> , I put.	<i>pusimos</i> , we put.
<i>pusiste</i> , thou puttest.	<i>pusistes</i> , ye put.
<i>pùso</i> , he puteth.	<i>pusieron</i> , they put.

Preter

Preter Indefinite.

hè puèsto, I have put.
às puèsto, thou hast put.
à puèsto, he has put.
avèmos puèsto, we have put.
avèis puèsto, ye have put.
an puèsto, they have put.

Preterplusperfect.

avìa puèsto, I had put.
avias puèsto, thou hadst put.
avìa puèsto, he had put.
avìamos puèsto, we had put.
avìades puèsto, ye had put.
avìan puèsto, they had put.

First Future.

Pondrè, pornè, I shall or will put.
pondràs, pornàs, thou shalt or wilt put.
pondrà, pornà, he shall or will put.
pondrèmos, pornèmos, we shall or will put.
pondrèis, pornèis, ye shall or will put.
pondrán, pornèn, they shall or will put.

Second Future.

He or tèngo de poner, I must put.
às or tiènes de poner, thou must put.
à or tiène de poner, he must put.
avèmos or tenemos de poner, we must put.
avèis or tenèis de poner, ye must put.
an or tiènen de poner, they must put.

Compound Tenses.

Avia de poner, I was obliged to put.
avias de poner, thou wast obliged to put.
avia de poner, he was obliged to put.
aviamos de poner, we were obliged to put.
aviades de poner, ye were obliged to put.
avian de poner, they were obliged to put.

Aurè de poner, I shall be obliged to put.
auràs de poner, thou shalt be obliged to put.
aurà de poner, he shall be obliged to put.
aurèmos de poner, we shall be obliged to put.
aurèis de poner, ye shall be obliged to put.
auràn de poner, they shall be obliged to put.

Imperative Mood.

Pòn tu, put thou.
ponga el, let him put.
pongàmos nosòtros, let us put.
ponèd vosòtros, put ye.
pongan ellos, or *aquellos*, let them put.

Optative and Subjunctive, Present Tense.

Pònga, I may or can put, when I do put.
pòngas, thou mayst or canst put, when thou dost put.
pònga, he may or can put, when he does put.
pongàmos, we may or can put, when we do put.
pongàis, ye may or can put, when ye do put.
pòngan, they may or can put, when they do put.

Quando

Imperfect.

Pusièra, *pusièsse*, when I did, might or could put.
pusièra, *pusièsses*, when thou didst, mightst or couldst put.

pusièra,

pusiera, pusiese, when he did, might or could put.
pusieramos, pusiessemos, when we did, might or could put.

pusierades, pusiesseades, when ye did, might or could put.

pusieran, pusiesen, when they did, might or could put.

Preterperfect.

àya puesto, when I have put.

àyas puesto, when thou hast put.

àya puesto, when he has put.

ayàmos puesto, when we have put.

ayàis puesto, when ye have put.

ayàn puesto, when they have put.

Preterplusperfect.

Uvièra, uvièsse puesto, when I had put.

uvièras, uvièsses puesto, when thou hadst put.

uvièra, uvièsse puesto, when he had put.

uvièramos, uvièssemos puesto, when we had put.

uvièrades, uvièssedes puesto, when ye had put.

uvièran, uvièssen puesto, when they had put.

First Future.

Pusiere, when I shall or will put.

pusieres, when thou shalt or wilt put.

pusiere, when he shall or will put.

pusieremos, when we shall or will put.

pusieredes, when ye shall or will put.

pusieren, when they shall or will put.

Second Future.

Uvière puesto, when I shall have put.

uvières puesto, when thou shalt have put.

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uvière puesto, when he shall have put.

uvièremos puesto, when we shall have put.

uvièredes puesto, when ye shall have put.

uvièren puesto, when they shall have put.

Uncertain Tense.

Pornia, or *pondria*, when I would put.

pornias, *pondrias*, when thou wouldst put.

pornia, *pondria*, when he would put.

porniamos, *pondriamos*, when we would put.

porniades, *pondriades*, when ye would put.

pornian, *pondrian*, when they would put.

Infinitive Mood, Present Tense.

Ponèr, to put.

Preterperfect.

Aver puèsto, to have put.

Gerund.

Ponièndo, in putting.

Participle.

Puèsto, put.

The Verb merecer conjugated.

Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Merezco, I deserve or merit.

merces, thou deservest or meritest.

merèce, he deserves or merits.

merecemos, we deserve or merit.

merecèis, ye deserve or merit.

merècen, they deserve or merit.

Imperfect.

Imperfect.

Merecía, I did merit.
merecías, thou didst merit.
merecía, he did merit.
merecíamos, we did merit.
merecíades, ye did merit.
merecían, they did merit.

Preterperfect Definite.

Mereci, I merited.
mereciste, thou meritedst.
merció, he merited.
mercimos, we merited.
mercistes, ye merited.
merciéron, they merited.

Preterperfect Indefinite.

Hè merecido, I have merited.
as merecido, thou hast merited.
a merecido, he has merited.
havèmos merecido, we have merited.
avèis merecido, ye have merited.
àn merecido, they have merited.

Preterplusperfect.

Avia merecido, I had merited.
avias merecido, thou hadst merited.
avia merecido, he had merited.
avíamos merecido, we had merited.
aviades merecido, ye had merited.
avian merecido, they had merited.

First Future.

Merecerè, I shall or will merit.
mereceràs, thou shalt or wilt merit.
merecerà, he shall or will merit.
merecerèmos, we shall or will merit.
merecereis, ye shall or will merit.
mereceràn, they shall or will merit.

Second Future.

Hè ò tengo de merecer, I must merit.
às de merecer, thou must merit.
à de merecer, he must merit.
bèmos de merecer, we must merit.
avìs de merecer, ye must merit.
àn de merecer, they must merit.

Compound Tenses.

Singular.

avià de merecer, I ought to have merited.
avias de merecer, thou oughtst to have merited.
avia de merecer, he ought to have merited.

Plural.

aviàmos de merecer, we ought to have merited.
aviàdes de merecer, ye ought to have merited.
avian de merecer, they ought to have merited.

Singular.

avrè de merecer, I am oblig'd to merit.
avràs de merecer, thou art oblig'd to merit.
avrà de merecer, he is oblig'd to merit.

Plural.

avrèmos de merecer, we are oblig'd to merit.
avreis de merecer, ye are oblig'd to merit.
avràn de merècer, they are oblig'd to merit.

Imperative.

Merèce tu, do thou merit.

merèzca el, let him merit.

merescàmos nosotros, let us merit.

merecèd vosotros, do ye merit.

merìzcan ellos or *aquellos*, let them merit.

Optative and Subjunctive, Present.

Quando

Merèzca, when I do, may, or can merit.

merèzcas, when thou dost, mayst, or canst merit.

merèzca, when he does, may, or can merit.

merèzcamos, when we do, may, or can merit.

merèzcais, when ye do, may, or can merit.

merèzcan, when they do, may, or can merit.

Imperfect.

Mercièra, mercièsse, when I did merit.

mercièras, mercièsses, when thou didst merit.

mercièra, mercièsse, when he did merit.

mercièramos, mercièssemos, when we did merit.

mercièrades, mercièssedes, when ye did merit.

mercièran, mercièssen, when they did merit.

Preterperfect.

àya merecido, when I have merited.

àyas merecido, when thou hast merited.

àya merecido, when he hath merited.

ayàmos merecido, when we have merited.

ayàis merecido, when ye have merited.

àyan merecido, when they have merited.

Preterplusperfect.

Quando

Uvièra, uvièsse merecido, when I had merited.
uvièras, uvièsses merecido, when thou hadst merited.
uvièra, uvièsse merecido, when he had merited.
uvièramos, uvièssemos merecido, when we had merited.
uvièrades, uvièssedes merecido, when ye had merited.
uvièran, uvièssen merecido, when they had merited.

First Future.

Merecière, when I shall merit.
merecières, when thou shalt merit.
merecière, when he shall merit.
merecièremos, when we shall merit.
merecièredes, when ye shall merit.
merecièren, when they shall merit.

Second Future.

Uvière merecido, when I shall have merited.
uvières merecido, when thou shalt have merited.
uvière merecido, when he shall have merited.
uvièremos merecido, when we shall have merited.
uvièredes merecido, when ye shall have merited.
uvièren merecido, when they shall have merited.

Uncertain Tense.

Merecerìa, I would merit.
merecerìas, thou wouldst merit.
merecerìa, he would merit.
merecerìamos, we would merit.
merecerìades, ye would merit.
merecerìan, they would merit.

Infinitive Mood, Present,
Merecèr, to merit.

Preterperfect.
Avèr merecido, to have merited.

Future.
Avèr de merecèr, to merit hereafter.

Gerund.
Merecièndo, in meriting.

Participle.
Merecido, merited.

A List of Verbs conjugated after the same manner as merecer.

Conocèr, *yo conòsco*, to know, I know.

crecèr, *crèscó*, to grow, I grow.

compadecèr, *compadèscó*, to compassionate, I compassionate.

Encarecèr, *encarèscó*, to extol, I extol.

enflaquecèr, *enflaquèscó*, to weaken, I weaken.

enriquecèr, *enriquèscó*, to enrich, I enrich.

empobrecèr, *empobrèscó*, to become poor, I become poor.

endurecèr, *endurèscó*, to wax hard, I wax hard.

engrandecèr, *engrandèscó*, to aggravate, I aggravate.

entristecèr, *entristèscó*, to afflict, I afflict.

ennoblecèr, *ennoblèscó*, to ennoble, I ennoble.

ensobervecèrse, *me ensabervèscó*, to grow proud, I grow proud.

enmudecèr, enmudèsco, to become dumb, I become dumb;
envegèser, envegèsco, to grow old, I grow old.
establecèr, establèsco, to establish, I establish.
Fenecèr, fenèsco, to finish, I finish.
fallecèr, fallèsco, to fail, I fail.
floreçir, floreço, to flourish, I flourish.
fortalecer, fortalèsco, to fortify, I fortify.
favorecèr, favoreço, to favour, I favour.
Guarnecèr, guarnèsco, to garnish, I garnish.
Nacèr, nàsco, to be born, I am born.
Ofrecèr, ofrèsco, to offer, I offer.
obedecèr, obedèsco, to obey, I obey.
Padecèr, padèsco, to suffer, I suffer.
parecèr, parèsco, to seem, to appear, to be likely, I appear.
pacer, pàsco, to pasture, I pasture.
Reconocèr, reconòsco, to acknowledge, I acknowledge.

Conjugation of regular Verbs in ir.

Indicative Mood and Present Tense of the Verb
subir, to go up.

<i>Sùbo</i> , I go up.	<i>subìmos</i> , we go up.
<i>sùbes</i> , thou goest up.	<i>subìis</i> , ye go up.
<i>sùbe</i> , he goeth up.	<i>sùben</i> , they go up.

Imperfect.

<i>Subìa</i> , I did go up.	<i>subìamos</i> , we did go up.
<i>subìas</i> , thou didst go up.	<i>subìades</i> , ye did go up.
<i>subìa</i> , he did go up.	<i>subìan</i> , they did go up.

Preterperfect Definite.

<i>Subi</i> , I went up.	<i>subimos</i> , we went up.
<i>subiste</i> , thou wentst up.	<i>subistes</i> , ye went up.
<i>subio</i> , he went up.	<i>subieron</i> , they went up.

Preter-

Preterperfect Indefinite.

He subido, I have gone up.
às subido, thou hast gone up.
à subido, he has gone up.
bemos or *avemos subido*, we have gone up.
avèis subido, ye have gone up.
àn subido, they have gone up.

Preterplusperfect.

Avia subido, I had gone up.
avias subido, thou hadst gone up.
avia subido, he had gone up.
aviamos subido, we had gone up.
aviades subido, ye had gone up.
avian subido, they had gone up.

First Future.

Subirè, I shall or will go up.
subiràs, thou shalt or wilt go up.
subira, he shall or will go up.
subirèmos, we shall or will go up.
subirèis, ye shall or will go up.
subiràn, they shall or will go up.

Second Future.

<i>He</i> or <i>tengo de subir</i> ,	I must go up.
<i>às</i>	thou must go up.
<i>à</i>	he must go up.
<i>èmos</i> or <i>avemos</i>	we must go up.
<i>aveis</i>	ye must go up.
<i>an</i>	they must go up.

Impe-

Imperative Mood.

Sùbe tu, go thou up.

sùba aquel, let him go up.

subàmos nosòtros, let us go up.

subid vosòtros, go ye up.

sùban ellos ô aquèllos, let them go up.

Optative and Subjunctive, Present.

Suba, I may go up. *subàmos*, we may go up.

subas, thou mayst go up. *subades*, ye may go up.

suba, he may go up. *sùban*, they may go up.

Imperfect.

Subièra, *subièsse*, I could or might go up.

subièras, *subièsses*, thou couldst or mightst go up.

subièra, *subièsse*, he could or might go up.

subièramos, *subièssèmos*, we could or might go up.

subièrades, *subièssèdes*, ye could or might go up.

subièran, *subièssen*, they could or might go up.

Preterperfect.

àya subido, I have gone up.

àyas subido, thou hast gone up.

àya subido, he has gone up.

ayàmos subido, we have gone up.

ayàis subido, ye have gone up.

àyan subido, they have gone up.

Preterplusperfect.

Uvièra, *uvièsse subido*, I had gone up.

uvièras, *uvièsses subido*, thou hadst gone up.

uvièra, *uvièsse subido*, he had gone up.

uvièramos, uvièssèmos subido, we had gone up.
uvièrades, uvièssèdes subido, ye had gone up.
uvièran, uvièssen subido, they had gone up.

First Future.

Quando subière, when I shall go up.
quando subières, when thou shalt go up.
quando subière, when he shall go up.
quando subièremos, when we shall go up.
quando subièredes, when ye shall go up.
quando subièren, when they shall go up.

Second Future.

Uvière subido, I shall have gone up.
uvières subido, thou shalt have gone up.
uvière subido, he shall have gone up.
uvièremos subido, we shall have gone up.
uvièredes subido, ye shall have gone up.
uvièren subido, they shall have gone up.

Uncertain Tense.

Subiria, I would go up.
subirias, thou wouldst go up.
subiria, he would go up.
subiriamos, we would go up.
subiriades, ye would go up.
subirian, they would go up.

Infinitive Mood, Present.

subir, to go up.

Preterperfect.

aver subido, to have gone up.

Future.

Future.

aver de subir, to go up hereafter.

Gerund.

subiendo, in going up.

Participle.

subido, gone up.

A List of Verbs conjugated after the manner of subir.

Añadir, to annex.

Consumir, to consume.

Esgrimir, to fence, to flourish a Weapon.

Fingir, to counterfeit.

Hinchir, to fill.

Permitir, to permit.

Presumir, to presume.

Recibir, to receive.

Sufrir, to suffer.

Tundir, to shear Cloth.

The Verbs *abrir*, to open; *escribir*, to write; *cubrir*, to cover; and *descubrir*, to discover; are regular throughout, except in the Participle of the Preter Tense; for *subir* makes *subido*, but *abrir* makes *abierto*, *escribir* *escrito*, *cubrir* *cubierto*, and so its Compound *descubierto*.

Conjugation of Verbs irregular in ir.

Indicative Mood, Present Tense of *dezir*.

Digo, I say.

dezimos, we say.

dizes, thou sayest.

dezis, ye say.

dize, he sayeth.

dizen, they say.

Preter-

Preterimperfect.

Dezia, I did say. *deziamos*, we did say.
dezias, thou didst say. *dezìades*, ye did say.
dezìa, he did say. *dezian*, they did say.

Preterperfect Definite.

Dixe, I said. *diximos*, we said.
dixiste, thou saidst. *dixistes*, ye said.
dixo, he said. *dixeron*, they said.

Preterperfect Indefinite.

He dicho, I have said.
as dicho, thou hast said.
a dicho, he has said.
bemos dicho, we have said.
ovèis dicho, ye have said.
àn dicho, they have said.

Preterplusperfect.

Avia dicho, I had said.
avias dicho, thou hadst said.
avìa dicho, he had said.
aviamos dicho, we had said.
aviades dicho, ye had said.
avian dicho, they had said.

First Future.

Dirè, I shall or will say.
diràs, thou shalt or wilt say.
dirà, he shall or will say.
dirèmos, we shall or will say.
dirèis, ye shall or will say.
diràn, they shall or will say.

Second

Second Future.

He or *tèngo de dezir*, I must say.
às or *tiènes de dezir*, thou must say.
à or *tiène de dezir*, he must say.
avèmos or *tenemos de dezir*, we must say.
avèis or *tenèis de dezir*, ye must say.
an or *tiènen de dezir*, they must say.

Imperative Mood.

Di tu, say thou or tell.
diga aquel, let him say.
digamos nosòtros, let us say.
dezid vosòtros, say ye.
digan ellos ô aquèllos, let them say.

Optative and Subjunctive, Present Tense.

<i>Diga</i> , when I say.	<i>digamos</i> , when we say.
<i>digas</i> , when thou sayst.	<i>digaies</i> , when ye say.
<i>diga</i> , when he says.	<i>digan</i> , when they say.

Imperfect.

Dixèra, *dixèsse*, I could or might say, when I did say.
dixèras, *dixèsses*, thou couldst or mightst say, when thou didst say.
dixèra, *dixèsse*, he could or might say, when he did say.
dixèramos, *dixèssèmos*, we could or might say, when we did say.
dixèrades, *dixèssèdes*, ye could or might say, when ye did say.
dixeran, *dixèssen*, they could or might say, when they did say.

Preter-

Preterimperfect.

Quando
àya dicho, when I have said.
àyas dicho, when thou hast said.
àya dicho, when he has said.
ayàmos dicho, when we have said.
ayàis dicho, when ye have said.
àyan dicho, when they have said.

Preterplusperfect.

Uvièra, *uvièsse dicho*, when I had said.
uvièras, *uvièsses dicho*, when thou hadst said.
uvièra, *uvièsse dicho*, when he had said.
uvièramos, *uvièssemos, dicho*, when we had said.
uvièrades, *uvièssedes dicho*, when ye had said.
uvièran, *uvièssen dicho*, when they had said.

First Future.

Dixère, when I shall or will say.
dixères, when thou shalt or wilt say.
dixère, when he shall or will say.
dixèremos, when we shall or will say.
dixèredes, when ye shall or will say.
dixèren, when they shall or will say.

Second Future.

Uvière dicho, when I shall have said.
uvières dicho, when thou shalt have said.
uvière dicho, when he shall have said.
uvièremos dicho, when we shall have said.
uvièredes dicho, when ye shall have said.
uvièren dicho, when they shall have said.

Uncertain Tense.

<i>Dirìa</i> , I would say.	<i>dirìamos</i> , we would say.
<i>dirìas</i> , thou wouldst say.	<i>dirìades</i> , ye would say.
<i>dirìa</i> , he would say.	<i>dirìan</i> , they would say.

Infinitive Mood, Present Tense.

Dezir, to say.

Preterperfect.

Aver dicho, to have said.

Future.

Aver de dezir, to say hereafter.

Gerund.

Diziendo, in saying.

Participle.

Dicho, said.

The Verb oir conjugated.

Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

<i>Oigo</i> , I hear.	<i>òymos</i> , we hear.
<i>òyes</i> , thou hearest.	<i>òys</i> , ye hear.
<i>òye</i> , he hears.	<i>òyen</i> , they hear.

Preterimperfect.

<i>Oìa</i> , I did hear.	<i>oyamos</i> , we did hear.
<i>oìas</i> , thou didst hear.	<i>oyàdes</i> , ye did hear.
<i>oìa</i> , he did hear.	<i>oyan</i> , they did hear.

Preterperfect Definite.

<i>Oì</i> , I heard.	<i>oimos</i> , we heard.
<i>oìste</i> , thou heardest.	<i>oìstes</i> , ye heard.
<i>oyò</i> , he heard.	<i>oieron</i> , they heard.

Preter-

Preterperfect Indefinite.

He oído, I have heard.
as oído, thou hast heard.
a oído, he has heard.
avèmos oído, we have heard.
avèis oído, ye have heard.
àn oído, they have heard.

Idem.

Uve oído, I have heard.
uviste oído, thou hast heard.
uvo oído, he has heard.
uvimos oído, we have heard.
uvistes oído, ye have heard.
uvieron oído, they have heard.

Preterplusperfect.

Avia oído, I had heard.
avias oído, thou hadst heard.
avia oído, he had heard.
avíamos oído, we had heard.
aviades oído, ye had heard.
avian oído, they had heard.

First Future.

Oirè, I shall or will hear.
oiràs, thou shalt or wilt hear.
oirà, he shall or will hear.
oiremos, we shall or will hear.
oireis, ye shall or will hear.
oiran, they shall or will hear.

Imperative.

òye tu, hear thou.

òiga el, let him hear.

oigàmos nosòtros, hear we.

oìd vosòtros, hear ye.

òigan ellos ó aquellas, let them hear.

Optative and Subjunctive, Present Tense.

òiga, when I do, I can or may hear.

òigas, when thou doest, thou canst or mayst hear.

òiga, when he doth, he can or may hear.

oigàmos, when we do, we may or can hear.

oigais, when ye do, ye may or can hear.

oigan, when they do, they may or can hear.

Preterimperfect.

Oyèra, *oyèsse*, when I did, I might or could hear.

oyèras, *oyèsses*, when thou didst, thou mightst or couldst hear.

oyèra, *oyèsse*, when he did, he might or could hear.

oyèramos, *oyèssèmos*, when we did, we might or could hear.

oyèrades, *oyèssèdes*, when ye did, ye might or could hear.

oyèran, *oyèssen*, when they did, they might or could hear.

Uncertain.

Oyria, I would hear.

oyrias, thou wouldst hear.

oyria, he would hear.

oyriamos, we would hear.

oyriades, ye would hear.

oyrian, they would hear.

Preter.

Preterperfect.

àya oido, tho' I have heard.
àyas oido, tho' thou hast heard.
àya oido, tho' he has heard.
ayàmos oido, tho' we have heard.
ayàis oido, tho' ye have heard.
àyan oido, tho' they have heard.

Preterplusperfect.

Uvièra, uvièsse oido; when I had heard.
uvièras, uvièsses oido, when thou hadst heard.
uvièra, uvièsse oido, when he had heard.
uvièramos, uvièssèmos oido, when we had heard.
uvièrades, uvièssèdes oido, when ye had heard.
uvièran, uvièssen oido, when they had heard.

First Future.

Oyere, I shall or will hear.
oyeres, thou shalt or wilt hear.
oyere, he shall or will hear.
oyeremos, we shall or will hear.
oyeredes, ye shall or will hear.
oyeren, they shall or will hear.

Second Future.

Uvière oido, when I shall have heard.
uvières oido, when thou shalt have heard.
uvière oido, when he shall have heard.
uvièremos oido, when we shall have heard.
uvièredes oido, when ye shall have heard.
uvièren oido, when they shall have heard.

Infinitive Mood, Present Tense.

Oir, to hear.

Preter.

Aver oido, to have heard.

Future.

Aver de oir, to hear hereafter.

Gerund.

Oyendo, in hearing.

Participle.

Oydo, heard.

Conjugation of the Verb Servir.

Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Sirvo, I serve, I wait.

Sirves, thou servest, thou waitest.

Sirve, he serves, he waits.

Servimos, we serve, we wait.

Servís, ye serve, ye wait.

Sirven, they serve, they wait.

Preterimperfect.

Servía, I did serve.

Servías, thou didst serve.

Servía, he did serve.

Servíamos, we did serve.

Servíades, ye did serve.

Servían, they did serve.

Preter-

Preterperfect Definite.

<i>Servi</i> , I served.	<i>servimos</i> , we served.
<i>serviste</i> , thou servedst.	<i>servistes</i> , ye served.
<i>serviò</i> , he served.	<i>servieron</i> , they served.

Preter Indefinite.

He servido, I have served.
as servido, thou hast served.
a servido, he has served.
avèmos servido, we have served.
aveis servido, ye have served.
an servido, they have served.

Idem.

ùve servido, I have served.
uviste servido, thou hast served.
ùvo servido, he has served.
uvimos servido, we have served.
uvistes servido, ye have served.
uvièron servido, they have served.

Preterplusperfect.

Avia servido, I had served.
avias servido, thou hadst served.
avia servido, he had served.
aviamos servido, we had served.
aviades servido, ye had served.
avian servido, they had served.

Future.

Sirvirè, I shall or will serve.
sirviràs, thou shalt or wilt serve.
sirvira, he shall or will serve.

serviremos, we shall or will serve.

servireis, ye shall or will serve.

serviran, they shall or will serve.

Idem.

He or *tengo de servir*, I must serve.

as or *tienes de servir*, thou must serve.

à or *tiene de servir*, he must serve.

avèmos or *tenèmos de servir*, we must serve.

aveis or *tèneis de servir*, ye must serve.

àn or *tienen de servir*, they must serve.

Compound Tenses.

Avia de servir, I ought to have served.

avias de servir, thou oughtest to have served.

avia de servir, he ought to have served.

avamos de servir, we ought to have served.

avades de servir, ye ought to have served.

avian de servir, they ought to have served.

Avrè de servir, I am obliged to serve.

avràs de servir, thou art obliged to serve.

avrà de servir, he is obliged to serve.

avrèmos de servir, we are obliged to serve.

avrèis de servir, ye are obliged to serve.

avràn de servir, they are obliged to serve.

Imperative.

Sirve tu, serve thou.

sirva el, let him serve.

servamos nosòtros, serve we.

servid vosòtros, serve ye.

sirvan ellos ó aquellos, let them serve.

Sub-

Subjunctive and Optative, Present Tense.

Sirva, when I do, I may or can serve.

sirvas, when thou dost, thou mayst or canst serve.

sirva, when he doth, he may or can serve.

sirvamos, when we do, we may or can serve.

sirvais, when ye do, ye may or can serve.

sirvan, when they do, they may or can serve.

Preterimperfect.

Sirvièra, *sirvièsse*, when I did, I might or could serve.

sirvièras, *sirvièsses*, when thou didst, thou mightst or couldst serve.

sirvièra, *sirvièsse*, when he did, he might or could serve.

sirvièramos, *sirvièssemos*, when we did, we might or could serve.

sirvièrades, *sirvièssedes*, when ye did, ye might or could serve.

sirvieran, *sirviessen*, when they did, they might or could serve.

Preterperfect.

àya servido, tho' I have served.

àyas servido, tho' thou hast served.

àya servido, tho' he has served.

ayàmos servido, tho' we have served.

ayàis servido, tho' ye have served.

àyan servido, tho' they have served.

Preterplusperfect.

Uvièra, *uvièsse servido*, when I had served.

uvièras, *uvièsses servido*, when thou hadst served.

uvièra,

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uvièra, uvièsse servido, when he had served.
uvièramos, uvièssemos servido, when we had served.
uvièrades, uvièssedes servido, when ye had served.
uvièran, uvièssen servido, when they had served.

Uncertain Tense.

Sirviria, I would serve.
sirvirias, thou wouldst serve.
sirviria, he would serve.
sirviriamos, we would serve.
sirvirìades, ye would serve.
sirvirian, they would serve.

First Future.

sirvière, I shall or will serve.
sirvières, thou shalt or wilt serve.
sirviere, he shall or will serve.
sirvièremos, we shall or will serve.
sirvièredes, ye shall or will serve.
sirvièren, they shall or will serve.

Second Future.

Uvière servido, when I shall have served.
uvières servido, when thou shalt have served.
uvière servido, when he shall have served.
uvièremos servido, when we shall have served.
uvièredes servido, when ye shall have served.
uvièren servido, when they shall have served.

Infinitive Present.

Servir, to serve.

Preter.

Aver servido, to have served.

Future.

Future.

Aver de servir, to serve hereafter.

Gerund.

Sirviendo, serving.

Participle Preter.

Servido, served.

A List of Verbs conjugated after the same Manner.

Gemir, *gimo*, to sigh, I sigh.

Medir, *mido*, to measure, I measure.

Pedir, *pido*, to ask, I ask.

Persequir, *persigo*, to persecute, I persecute.

Prosequir, *prosigo*, to follow on, to prosecute, I follow on, I prosecute.

Reñir, *riño*, to wrangle, I wrangle.

Seguir, *sigo*, to follow, I follow.

Vestir, *visto*, to cloathe, I cloathe.

Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Singular.

Me arrepiento, I do repent.

te arrepientes, thou dost repent.

se arrepiente, he doth repent.

Plural.

nos arrepentimos, we do repent.

os arrepentiis, ye do repent.

se arrepienten, they do repent.

Imperfect.

Singular.

me arrepentia, I did repent.

te arrepentias, thou didst repent.

se arrepentia, he did repent.

Plural.

nos arrepentiamos, we did repent.

os arrepentíades, ye did repent.

se arrepentían, they did repent.

Perfect.

Singular,

me arrepenti, I have repented.

te arrepentiste, thou hast repented.

se arrepentió, he has repented.

Plural.

nos arrepentimos, we have repented.

os arrepentistes, ye have repented.

se arrepentieron, they have repented.

Indefinite.

Singular.

me he arrepentido, I have repented.

te has arrepentido, thou hast repented.

se he arrepentido, he has repented.

Plural.

nos havemos arrepentido, we have repented.

os aveis arrepentido, ye have repented.

se han arrepentido, they have repented.

Plusperfect.

Singular.

me havia arrepentido, I had repented.

te havias arrepentido, thou hadst repented.

se havia arrepentido, he had repented.

Plural.

Plural.

nos havíamos arrepentido, we had repented.
os haviades arrepentido, ye had repented.
se havian arrepentido, they had repented.

Future.

Singular.

me arrepentirè, I shall or will repent.
te arrepentiràs, thou shalt or wilt repent.
se arrepentirà, he shall or will repent.

Plural.

nos arrepentiremos, we shall or will repent.
os arrepentireis, ye shall or will repent.
se arrepentiràn, they shall or will repent.

Imperative.

Singular.

arrepientate, repent thou, or do thou repent.
arrepientese, let him repent.

Plural.

arrepentamosnos, let us repent.
arrepentidos, repent ye, or do ye repent.
arrepientanse, let them repent.

Subjunctive.

Singular.

me arrepienta, I may or can repent.
te arrepientas, thou mayst or canst repent.
se arrepienta, he may or can repent.

Plural.

nos arrepentamos, we may or can repent.
os arrepentais, ye may or can repent.
se arrepientan, they may or can repent.

Imperfect.

Singular.

me arrepentiera, I might, could or would repent.
te arrepentieras, thou mightst, couldst or wouldst repent.

se arrepentiera, he might, could or would repent.

Plural.

nos arrepentieramos, we might, could, or would repent.

os arrepentierades, ye might, could or would repent.

se arrepentieran, they might, could or would repent.

Idem.

Singular.

me arrepentiese, I might, could or would repent.
te arrepentieses, thou mightst, couldst or wouldst repent.

se arrepentiese, he might, could or would repent.

Plural.

nos arrepentiésemos, we might, could or would repent.

os arrepentiéssedes, ye might, could or would repent.

se arrepentiesen, they might, could or would repent.

Perfect.

Singular.

me aya arrepentido, I might could or would have repented.

te aya arrepentido, thou mightst, couldst or wouldst have repented.

se

se aya arrepentido, he might, could or would have repented.

Plural.

nos ayamos arrepentido, we might, could or would have repented.

os ayais arrepentido, ye might, could or would have repented.

se ayan arrepentido, they might, could or would have repented.

Plusperfect.

Singular.

me uvièra uvièsse arrepentido, I might, could, would have or had repented.

te uvièras, uvièsses arrepentido, thou mightst, couldst, wouldst have or had repented.

se uvièra, uvièsse arrepentido, he might, could, would have or had repented.

Plural.

nos uvièramos, uvièssemos arrepentido, we might, could, would have or had repented.

os uvierades, uvièssedes arrepentido, ye might, could, would have or had repented.

se uvieran, uvièssen arrepentido, they might, could, would have or had repented.

Uncertain Tense.

Singular.

me arrepentiria, I would have repented.

te arrepentirias, thou wouldst have repented.

se arrepentiria, he would have repented.

Plural.

nos arrepentiriamos, we would have repented.

os arrepentiriades, ye would have repented.

se arrepentirian, they would have repented.

Future.

Future.

Singular.

Quando

me arrepentière, when I shall have repented.
te arrepentieres, when thou shalt have repented.
se arrepentière, when he shall have repented.

Plural.

nos arrepentieremos, when we shall have repented.
os arrepentieredes, when ye shall have repented.
se arrepentieren, when they shall have repented.

Second Future.

Singular.

Quando

me uvière arrepentido, when I must have repented.
te uvières arrepentido, when thou must have repented.
se uvière arrepentido, when he must have repented.

Plural.

nos uviéremos arrepentido, when we must have repented.
os uviéredes arrepentido, when ye must have repented.
se uvieren arrepentido, when they must have repented.

Infinitive.

arrepentirse, to repent.

Preterperfect.

averse de arrepentir, to have or had repented.

Gerund.

arrepentiéndose, repenting.

Participle

Participle Present.

arrepentidoſe, repenting.

Conjugation of the Verb *ir*, to go.

Indicative Mood, Present.

<i>Voy</i> , I go.	<i>vàmos</i> , we go.
<i>vàs</i> , thou goeſt.	<i>vàis</i> , ye go.
<i>và</i> , he goeth.	<i>van</i> , they go.

Preterimperfect.

<i>iva</i> , I did go.	<i>ivamos</i> , we did go.
<i>ivas</i> , thou didſt go.	<i>ivades</i> , ye did go.
<i>iva</i> , he did go.	<i>ivan</i> , they did go.

Preterperfect Definite.

<i>Fuy</i> , I went.	<i>fuimos</i> , we went.
<i>fuiste</i> , thou wenteſt.	<i>fuistes</i> , ye went.
<i>fuè</i> , he went.	<i>fuèron</i> , they went.

Preterperfect Indefinite.

<i>Hè ido</i> , I have gone.	<i>avèmos ido</i> , we have gone.
<i>às ido</i> , thou haſt gone.	<i>avèis ido</i> , ye have gone.
<i>à ido</i> , he hath gone.	<i>àn ido</i> , they have gone.

Preterplusperfect.

<i>Avia ido</i> , I had gone.	<i>avíamos ido</i> , we had gone.
<i>avias ido</i> , thou hadſt gone.	<i>avíades ido</i> , ye had gone.
<i>avia ido</i> , he had gone.	<i>avian ido</i> , they had gone.

First Future.

Irè, I shall or will go. *irèmos*, we shall or will go.
iràs, thou shalt or wilt go. *irèis*, he shall or will go.
irà, he shall or will go. *iràn*, they shall or will go.

Second Future.

He or *tengo de ir*, I must go.
as or *tienes de ir*, thou must go.
a or *tiene de ir*, he must go.
avèmos or *tenèmos de ir*, we must go.
aveis or *tenèis de ir*, ye must go.
àn or *tiènen de ir*, they must go.

Compound Tenses.

Singular.

avìa de ir, I ought to have gone.
avias de ir, thou oughtest to have gone.
avìa de ir, he ought to have gone.

Plural.

avìamos de ir, we ought to have gone.
avìades de ir, ye ought to have gone.
avìan de ir, they ought to have gone.

Singular.

avrè de ir, I am oblig'd to be gone.
avràs de ir, thou art oblig'd to be gone.
avrà de ir, he is oblig'd to be gone.

Plural.

avrèmos de ir, we are oblig'd to be gone.
avrèis de ir, ye are oblig'd to be gone.
avràn de ir, they are oblig'd to be gone.

Imperative.

Vè tu, go thou.
vàya el, let him go.
vàmos nosòtros, let us go.
id vosòtros, go ye.
vàyan ellos ò aquellos, let them go.

Optative and Subjunctive.

Vàya, I may or can go, when I do go.
vàyas, thou mayst or canst go, when thou dost go.
vàya, he may or can go, when he doth go.
vàyamos, we may or can go, when we do go.
vayàis, ye may or can go, when ye do go.
vàyan, they may or can go, when they do go.

Imperfect.

Fuèra, fuèsse, when I did, might, or could go.
fuèras, fuèsses, when thou didst, mightst, or couldst go.
fuèra, fuèsse, when he did, might, or could go.
fuèramos, fuèssemos, when we did, might, or could go.
fuèrades, fuèssedes, when ye did, might, or could go.
fuèran, fuèssen, when they did, might, or could go.

Preterperfect.

Quando

àya ido, when I have gone.
àyas ido, when thou hast gone.
àya ido, when he hath gone.
ayàmos ido, when we have gone.
ayàis ido, when ye have gone.
àyan ido, when they have gone.

Preterplusperfect.

*Quando**Uvièra, uvièsse ido*, when I had gone.*uvièras, uvièsses ido*, when thou hadst gone.*uvièra, uvièsse ido*, when he had gone.*uvièramos, uvièssemos ido*, when we had gone.*uvièrades, uvièssedes ido*, when ye had gone.*uvièran, uvièssen ido*, when they had gone.

Uncertain.

irìa, I would go.*irìamos*, we would go.*irìas*, thou wouldst go. *irìades*, ye would go.*irìa*, he would go. *irìan*, they would go.

First Future.

Quando fuère, when I shall or will go.*quando fuères*, when thou shalt or wilt go.*quando fuère*, when he shall or will go.*quando fuèremos*, when we shall or will go.*quando fuèredes*, when ye shall or will go.*quando fuèren*, when they shall or will go.

Second Future.

*Quando**Uvière ido*, when I shall have gone.*uvières ido*, when thou shalt have gone.*uvière ido*, when he shall have gone.*uvièremos ido*, when we shall have gone.*uvièredes ido*, when ye shall have gone.*uvièren ido*, when they shall have gone.

Infinitive Mood, Present Tense.

Ir, to go.

Preterperfect.

Aver ido, to have gone.

Future.

Aver de ir, to go hereafter.

Gerund.

Yendo, in going.

Preterperfect Participle.

Ido, gone.

Conjugation of the Verb advertir, to take heed of, to mark, to look to carefully, to weigh and consider, to give warning or admonish.

Indicative Mood, Present.

Advierto, I take notice.

adviertes, thou takest notice.

advierete, he taketh notice.

advertimos, we take notice.

advertiis, ye take notice.

adviereten, they take notice.

Imperfect.

Advertia, I did heed. *advertiamos*, we did heed.

advertias, thou didst heed. *advertiades*, ye did heed.

advertia, he did heed. *advertian*, they did heed.

Preterperfect Definite.

Adverti, I took heed.

advertiste, thou tookst heed.

advertiò, he took heed.

advertimos, we took heed.

advertistes, ye took heed.

advertieron, they took heed.

Preterperfect Indefinite.

bè advertido, I have taken heed.

às advertido, thou hast taken heed.

à advertido, he hath taken heed.

avèmos advertido, we have taken heed.

avèis advertido, ye have taken heed.

àn advertido, they have taken heed.

Idem.

Uve advertido, I have taken heed.

uviste advertido, thou hast taken heed.

uvo advertido, he hath taken heed.

uvimos advertido, we have taken heed.

uvistes advertido, ye have taken heed.

uvieron advertido, they have taken heed.

Preterplusperfect.

Avia advertido, I had taken heed.

avias advertido, thou hadst taken heed.

avìa advertido, he had taken heed.

avíamos advertido, we had taken heed.

avíades advertido, ye had taken heed.

avían advertido, they had taken heed.

First Future.

Advertirè, I shall or will take heed.

advertiràs, thou shalt or wilt take heed.

advertirà, he shall or will take heed.

advertirèmos, we shall or will take heed.

advertirèis, ye shall or will take heed.

advertiràn, they shall or will take heed.

Second Future.

He or *tengo de advertir*, I must take heed.
às or *tiènes de advertir*, thou must take heed.
à or *tiène de advertir*, he must take heed.
avèmos or *tenemos de advertir*, we must take heed.
ovèis or *tenèis de advertir*, ye must take heed.
an or *tiènen de advertir*, they must take heed.

Imperative.

Advierte tu, take thou heed.
advierta el, let him take heed.
advertàmos nosòtros, take we heed.
advertid vosòtros, take ye heed.
advìertan ellos ó aquellos, let them take heed.

Optative and Subjunctive, Present.

Advièrta, when I do, may, or can take heed.
advièrtas, when thou dost, mayst, or canst take heed.
advièrta, when he does, may, or can take heed.
advertàmos, when we do, may, or can take heed.
advèrtais, when ye do, may, or can take heed.
advìertan, when they do, may, or can take heed.

Imperfect.

Advertièra, advertièsse, I might, could, when I did take heed.
advertièras, advertièsses, thou mightst, couldst, when thou didst take heed.
advertièra, advertièsse, he might, could, when he did take heed.
advertièramos, advertièssemos, we might, could, when we did take heed.

advertièrades, advertièssedes, ye might, could, when ye did take heed.

advertièran, advertièssen, they might, could, when they did take heed.

Preterperfect.

Quando

àya advertido, when I have taken heed,

àyas advertido, when thou hast taken heed.

àya advertido, when he has taken heed.

ayàmos advertido, when we have taken heed.

ayàis advertido, when ye have taken heed.

àyan advertido, when they have taken heed.

Preterplusperfect.

Uvièra, uvièsse advertido, when I had taken heed.

uvièras, uvièsses advertido, when thou hadst taken heed.

uvièra, uvièsse advertido, when he had taken heed.

uvièramos, uvièssemos advertido, when we had taken heed.

uvièrades, uvièssedes advertido, when ye had taken heed.

uvièran, uvièssen advertido, when they had taken heed.

First Future.

Advertière, when I shall or will take heed.

advertières, when thou shalt or wilt take heed.

advertière, when he shall or will take heed.

advertièremos, when we shall or will take heed.

advertièredes, when ye shall or will take heed.

advertièren, when they shall or will take heed.

Second Future.

Quando

Uviere advertido, when I shall have taken heed.
uvières advertido, when thou shalt have taken heed.
uviere advertido, when he shall have taken heed.
uviéremos advertido, when we shall have taken heed.
uviéredes advertido, when ye shall have taken heed.
uviéren advertido, when they shall have taken heed.

Infinitive Mood.

Advertir, to take heed.
Aver advertido, to have taken heed.
aver de advertir, to take heed hereafter.
advertiendo, in taking heed.
advertido, taken heed.

A List of Verbs conjugated like advertir.

Conferir, *confiero*, to confer upon, I confer upon.
Consentir, *consiento*, to consent, I consent.
Convertir, *convierto*, to convert, I convert.
Diferir, *difiero*, to defer, I defer.
Hervir, *hiervo*, to be hot, to boil, I boil.
Inferir, *infiero*, to infer, I infer.
Mentir, *miento*, to lye, I lye.
Proferir, *profiero*, to utter, I utter.
Referir, *refiero*, to report, I report.
Requerir, *requiero*, to require, I require.
Sentir, *siento*, to feel, I feel.
Vertir, *vierto*, to turn, I turn.

Con-

Conjugation of the Verb introducir, to bring in, to introduce.

Indicative Mood, Present.

Introduzgo, I introduce.
introduzes, thou introducest.
introduze, he introduceth.
introduzimos, we introduce.
introduzis, ye introduce.
introduzen, they introduce.

Imperfect.

Introduzia, I did introduce.
introduzias, thou didst introduce.
introduzia, he did introduce.
introduziamos, we did introduce.
introduziades, ye did introduce.
introduzian, they did introduce.

Preterperfect Definite.

Introduxè, I introduc'd.
introduxiste, thou introduc'dst.
introduxo, he introduc'd.
introduximos, we introduc'd.
introduxistes, ye introduc'd.
introduxeron, they introduc'd.

Preterperfect Indefinite

He introduzido, I have introduc'd.
as introduzido, thou hast introduc'd.
ha introduzido, he hath introduc'd.
avemos introduzido, we have introduc'd.
aveis introduzido, ye have introduc'd.
an introduzido, they have introduc'd.

Preter-

Preterplusperfect.

Avia introduzido, I had introduc'd.
avias introduzido, thou hadst introduc'd.
avia introduzido, he had introduc'd.
aviamos introduzido, we had introduc'd.
aviades introduzido, ye had introduc'd.
avian introduzido, they had introduc'd.

First Future.

Introduzirè, I shall or will introduce.
introduziràs, thou shalt or wilt introduce.
introduzirà, he shall or will introduce.
introduzirèmos, we shall or will introduce.
introduzirèis, ye shall or will introduce.
introduziràn, they shall or will introduce.

Second Future.

He or tengo de introducir, I must introduce.
as or tienes de introducir, thou must introduce.
a or tiene de introducir, he must introduce.
avèmos or tenèmos de introducir, we must introduce.
aveis or tenèis de introducir, ye must introduce.
àn or tiènen de introducir, they must introduce.

Compound Tenses.

Avia de introducir, I ought to have introduc'd.
avias de introducir, thou oughtst to have introduc'd.
avia de introducir, he ought to have introduc'd.
aviamos de introducir, we ought to have introduc'd.
aviades de introducir, ye ought to have introduc'd.
avian de introducir, they ought to have introduc'd.

avrè de introducir, I must introduce.
avràs de introducir, thou must introduce.
avrà de introducir, he must introduce.

avrèmos

avrémos de introducir, we must introduce.
avréis de introducir, ye must introduce.
avran de introducir, they must introduce.

Imperative.

Introduze tu, do thou introduce.
introduzga el, let him introduce.
introduzganos nosòtros, let us introduce.
introduzid vosòtros, do ye introduce.
introduzgan ellos ó aquellos, let them introduce.

Optative and Subjunctive, Present.

Quando introduzga, when I do introduce.
quando introduzgas, when thou dost introduce.
quando introduzga, when he doth introduce.
quando introduzganos, when we do introduce.
quando introduzgais, when ye do introduce.
quando introduzgan, when they do introduce.

Quando

Preterimperfect.

Introduxesse, introduxera, when I did introduce.
introduxesses, introduxeras, when thou didst introduce.
introduxesse, introduxera, when he did introduce.
introduxessémos, introduxeramos, when we did introduce.
introduxessedes, introduxerades, when ye did introduce.
introduxessen, introduxeran, when they did introduce.

Preterperfect.

àya introduzido, when I have introduc'd.
àyas introduzido, when thou hast introduc'd.
àya introduzido, when he has introduc'd.
ayàmos introduzido, when we have introduc'd.
ayàis introduzido, when ye have introduc'd.
àyan introduzido, when they have introduc'd.

Preter-

Preterplusperfect.

uvièra, uvièsse introduzido, when I had introduc'd.
uvièras, uvièsses introduzido, when thou hadst introduc'd.
uvièra, uvièsse introduzido, when he had introduc'd.
uvièramos, uvièssèmos introduzido, when we had introduc'd.
uvièrades, uvièssedes introduzido, when ye had introduc'd.
uvièran, uvièssen introduzido, when they had introduc'd.

Quando First Future.

Introduxire, when I shall or will introduce.
introduxerès, when thou shalt or wilt introduce.
introduxerè, when he shall or will introduce.
introduxerèmos, when we shall or will introduce.
introduxerèdes, when ye shall or will introduce.
introduxerèn, when they shall or will introduce.

Second Future.

Uvière introduzido, when I shall have introduc'd.
uvières introduzido, when thou shalt have introduc'd.
uvière introduzido, when he shall have introduc'd.
uvièremos introduzido, when we shall have introduc'd.
uvièredes introduzido, when ye shall have introduc'd.
uvièren introduzido, when they shall have introduc'd.

Uncertain.

Introduziria, I would introduce.
introduzirias, thou wouldst introduce.
introduziria, he would introduce.
introduziriamos, we would introduce.
introduziriaades, ye would introduce.
introduzirian, they would introduce.

In.

Infinitive Mood.

Introduzir, to introduce.

Aver introduzido, to have introduc'd.

Aver de introduzir, to introduce hereafter.

Introduziendo, in introducing.

Introduzido, introduc'd.

Conjugation of the Impersonals.

Tho' the Conjugation of Verbs Impersonal is extremely easy, since it is only taking the third Person Singular thro' every Mood and Tense; yet that this Grammar may be as little defective as possible, I shall conjugate some of these Verbs for Examples; and first I shall go thro' the Verb *ser*, to be, taken impersonally.

Conjugation of the Verb Ser.

Es, no es, he, it is, he, it is not.

Era, no era, he was, he was not.

Fue, no fue, he was, he was not.

à sido, no à sido, he has been, he has not been.

avia sido, no avia sido, he had been, he had not been.

Serà, no será, he will, he will not be.

Como sea, when he may be.

Si fuera, si no fuera, if he were, if he were not.

Si sería, si no sería, if he should, if he should not be.

Si fuesse, si no fuesse, if he were, if he were not.

àya sido, no àya sido, when he has, he has not been.

Uviera, no uviera } *sido*, when he had, when he had
uvièsse, no uvièsse } not been.

Que fuere, que no fuere, that he shall, that he shall
 not be.

The Verb avèr impersonally taken.

ay, no ay.

à or ha, no à, he has, he has not.

avia, no avia, he had, he had not.

uvo, no uvo, he had, he had not.

à avido, no à avido, he has had, he has not had.

Avia, no avia avido, he had had, he had not had.

Avrà, no avrà, he will or shall, or shall not have.

Como àya, no àya, when he may, and or not have, when he has.

*Avrà, no avrà } avido, when he had, when he
Uvièra, no uvièra } might, he should or should
Uvièsse, no uvièsse } not have.*

àya avido, when he has had.

*Uvièra } avido, when he had had.
uvièsse }*

Uvièrè, when he shall have.

The Impersonal Verb llover, to rain.

Llueve, it rains.

Llovìa, it did rain.

Lloviò, it rained.

à llovido, it has rained.

Avia llovido, it had rained.

Lloverà, it will rain.

Que llueva, let it rain.

Es menester que llueva (we use the Preterimperfect in the Sense the Spanish use the Present), it is fit it should rain.

Si llovièra, or llovièsse, if it should or might rain, if it did rain.

Aunque àya llovido, tho' it has rained.

Si uvièra } *llovèdo*, it had rained.
uvièsse }

Lloveria, it should rain.

Quando llueva ò llovière, when it shall, or when it does rain ; for *llueva* here visibly marks a Future, as well as *llovière*.

En avièndo llovèdo, in having rained.

Llovièndo, in raining.

Conjugation of the Verb Nevàr.

Nièva, it snows.

Nevàva, it did snow.

Nevò, it snowed.

à nevàdo, it has snowed.

Avia nevàdo, it had snowed.

Nevarà, it will snow.

Que nieve, let it snow.

Es menester que niève, it is requisite it should snow
 (See the Note above).

Si nevàsse, or *nevàra*, if it should, did, or might snow.

Aunque nevàra, tho' it shall snow.

Aunque àya nevàdo, tho' it has snowed.

Si uvièra nevàdo, if it had snowed.

Nevaria, it should snow.

Quando nieve ò nevàre, when it does, or shall or will snow.

Nevàndo, in snowing.

Conjugation of the Impersonal Granizar, to hail.

Graniza, it hails.

Granizàva, it did hail.

Granizò, it has hailed, it hailed.

à granizàdo, it has hailed.
Avia granizàdo, it had hailed.
Granizarà, it will hail.
Que granize, let it hail.
Si granizàsse ò granizàra, if it did, if it might or should hail.
àya granizàdo, when it has hailed.
Uvièra, uvièsse granizàdo, when it had hailed.
Granizaria, it should hail.
Quando granize, or granizàre, when it does or shall hail.
Granizàndo, in hailing.

Conjugation of the Verb hèlar, to freeze.

Yela, it freezes.
Helàva, it did freeze.
Helo, it froze.
à belàdo, it has frozen.
Avia bèlàdo, it had frozen.
belarà, it will freeze.
Que yèle, let it freeze.
Es menestèr que yèle, it is convenient it should freeze.
si belàsse, ò belàra, if it did, might, could, should freeze.
àya belàdo, tho' it has frozen.
Uvièra, uvièsse belàdo, tho' it had frozen.
Quàndo belàre, when it shall freeze.
Helàndo, in freezing.

Conjugation of the Verb relampaguear, to lighten.

Relampaguèa, it lightens.
Relampagueàva, it did lighten.

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Relampagueò, it lighten'd.

a relampagueàdo, it has lighten'd.

Avia relampagueàdo, it had lighten'd.

Relampaguearà, it will lighten.

Que relampaguèe, let it lighten.

Si relampagueàsse, if it did lighten.

Aunque relampagueàra, tho' it did, might, should lighten.

àya relampagueàdo, tho' it has, when it has lighten'd.

Si uvièsse or *uvièra relampagueàdo*, if it had lighten'd.

Relampaguearia, it would or should lighten.

Relampagueàre, when it shall lighten.

Relampagueàndo, in lightening.

Conjugation of the Verb atronàr, to thunder.

Atruèna, it thunders.

Atronàva, it did thunder.

Atronò, it thunder'd.

à atronàdo, it has thunder'd.

Avia atronàdo, it had thunder'd.

Atronarà, it will thunder.

Que atruène, let it thunder.

Si atronàsse, or *atronàra*, if it did, should, might, could thunder.

àya atronàdo, when it has thunder'd.

Uvièsse or *uvièra atronàdo*, when it had thunder'd.

Atronaria, it would or should thunder.

Atronàre, tho' it shall thunder.

Atronàndo, in thundering.

Conjugation of the Verb ahumàr, to smoke.

Ahumèa, it smokes.

Ahumàva, it did smoke.

Ahumò,

Abumò, it smoked.
à abumàdo, it has smoked.
Avia abumàdo, it had smoked.
Abumarà, it will smoke.
Si abume, if it did smoke.
Si abumàra or *abumàsse*, if it should smoke.
Si àya abumàdo, if it did smoke.
Si uvièsse or *uvièra abumàdo*, if it had smoked.
Abumaria, it would smoke.
Abumàre, when it shall smoke.
Abumàndo, in smoking.

Conjugation of the Verb heder, to stink.

Yede, it stinks.
Hedia, it did stink.
Hediò, it stunk.
Ha Hedido, it has stunk.
Avla bedido, it had stunk.
Hederà, it will stink.
Que bièda, let it stink.
Si bedièra, or *bedièsse*, if it did, should or might stink.
àya bedido, when it has stunk.
Uvièra, *uvièsse bedido*, when it had stunk.
Hederia, it would or should stink.
Hedière, tho' it shall stink.
Hedièndo, in stinking.

Conjugation of the Verb holer, to smell.

Huèle, it smells.
Holia, it did smell.
Holiò, it smelled.

à bolido, it has smelled.

Avia bolido, it had smelled.

Holerà, it shall or will smell.

Que buèla, let it smell.

Si boliera, bolièsse, if it did, should or might smell.

àya bolido, when it has smelt.

Uvière, uvièsse bolido, when it had smelt.

Holeria, it would or should smell.

Holière, tho' it shall smell.

Holiendo, in smelling.

End of the Conjugation of the Verbs.

Of Adverbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions, and Interrogatives.

AS I intend this Grammar to be generally useful, and that the Nature of the Adverb is not very well understood by those who are not conversant in Grammar, I find myself under an indispensable Obligation (that I may comply with what I have proposed) to give a Definition of this Part of Speech: It declares then the Manner of the Action of the Verb in Verbs Active and Neuter, as, *I love sincerely*, *amo sinceramente*; *I run swiftly*, *corro ligeramente*; where *sincerely* and *swiftly* shews the Manner how you love, how you run; it shews also and determines the Manner of suffering in the Verb Passive, as, *I am heartily hated*, *I am violently abused*, *I am wrongfully accused*, *I am unjustly persecuted*, by which Examples you may perceive it is to the Verb what the Adjective

Adjective is to the Substantive. Adverbs differ from Nouns in this, that the latter are declinable, the former are not. They are divided into fundry Classes, as Adverbs of Time, *de Tiempo* ; Adverbs of Place, *de Lugar* ; of Quantity, *de Cantidad* ; of Quality, *de Calidad* ; of Negation, *de Negación* ; of Affirmation, *de Afirmación* ; of Augmentation, *de Aumentación* ; of Diminution, *de Diminución* ; of Moderation, *de Moderación* ; of Excess, *de Exceso* ; of Doubting, *de Duda* ; of Uniting, *de Unión* ; of Comparing, *de Comparación* ; of Order, *de Orden* ; of Calling, and of Interrogation, *de Llamamiento, y de Interrogación*. Examples of each shall be given according to this Division. I begin then with

Adverbs of Time.

Adverbios de Tiempo.

Quando, when ?

Oy or *oydia*, To-day.

Abier, Yesterday.

Mañana, To-morrow.

à la mañana, in the Morning.

à la tarde, in the Evening.

ahora, now.

alguna vez, sometime.

aun, yet, even.

nunca, *jamas*, never.

siempre, always.

ultimamente, lastly.

luego, presently.

mas presto, sooner.

quanto antes, as soon as possible.

a menudo, often.

de continuo
continuamente } continually.

desde entonces, from that time.

desde que, from the time that.

despues aca, from that time to this.

de aqui en adelante, from henceforward.

entonces, then.

entretanto, in the mean while.

hasta oy, till, to this Day.

hasta mañana, till To-morrow.

hasta agora, till now.

hasta alla, thitherto.

hasta aqui, hitherto.

hasta que, until that.

hasta entonces, till then.

hasta, till.

hasta tanto, to so much.

hasta quando, till when.

hasta tanto que, to so much that.

temprano, early.

la tarde, the Evening.

al punto, at the Instant.

luego que, as soon as.

cada, every, each.

cada y quando, as often as.

a deshoras, unseasonably.

cotidiano, daily.

Adverbios de Lugar.

Adverbs of Place.

De aqui
de aca } from hence, from this side.

de alla, from thence.
de aculla, from that way.
de adentro, from within.
de afuera, from without.
de donde, from whence.
de arriba, from above.
de alto, from on high.
de cima, from the Top.
de baxo, from underneath.
de cielo, from the Sky.
de hondo, from the Deep.
de lexos, from far.
lexos, far off.
donde, where?
por aqui, here.
por alli, there.
por ai, that way.
por donde, which way?
por este lugar, by this Place.
por aquella parte, on that Side.
por aquel lugar, by that Place.

Adverbios de Cantidad,

Adverbs of Quantity.

Quanto, how much?
abundantemènte, abundantly.
mucho, much.
muy, very, as *muy mucho*, very much.
muy poco, very little.
muy bien, very, mighty well.
poco, little.
poco mas, little more.

poco menos, little less.*tanto*, so much.*tanto que*, so much as.*à montones*, in Heaps.*poquito*, very little.*poquissimo*, the very least.*mucho mas*, much more.*assaz*, enough.*barto*, full, satisfied.*demasiado*, too much.*quanto mas*, how much more.*tanto mas*, so much more.*tanto menos*, so much less.

Adverbios de Calidad.

*Adverbs of Quality.**Bien*, well.*bien es*, it is well.

Buenamente, this answers to our *sincerely, innocently, without Disguise*: The French say *bonnement*; we have no English Word but what I have set down, which takes in the genuine and full Sense of it.

sin dificultad, without Difficulty.*mal*, ill, bad.*mejor*, better.*malamente*, badly, wickedly.*peor*, worse.*adrede*, purposely.*aposta*, on purpose.

<i>atrevidamente</i>	} boldly.
<i>osadamente</i>	

temerariamente, rashly.*tuertamente*,

tuertamente, crookedly.
animosamente, bravely.
locamente, madly.
difícilmente, hardly.
difficultosamente, hardly, with much Pain.
floxamente, feebly, like a Coward.
hermosamente, prettily.
dulcemente } sweetly.
suavemente }
donosamente, pleasantly.
sabiamente, wisely.
prudentemente, prudently.
imprudentemente, imprudently.
elegantemente, elegantly.
liberalmente, liberally.
ligeramente, nimbly.
dichosamente, happily.
gentilmente, handsomely, neatly.
graciosamente, thankfully, pleasantly, wittily,
 graciously, favourably.
pulidamente, this Adverb comes from *pulir*, to
 polish; so that if the Word may be allowed, it is
 polishedly.
fuertemente, stoutly, strongly.

Adverbios de Negacion, *Adverbs of Negation.*

Ni, neither.

no, no.

no aun, not yet.

ni aun, nor yet.

nada, nothing.

tanpoco, as little.

en ninguna manera, by no means.

Ad-

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Adverbios de Affirmacion, *Adverbs of Affirmation.*

Assi, thus, so.

si, *tambièn*, *cièrto*, yes, also, sure.

ciertamènte, certainly:

sin falta, without fail.

verdaderamènte, truly.

Adverbios de Augmentacion,
Adverbs of Augmentation.

Mas, more.

mucho mas, much more.

algo mas, somewhat more.

Adverbios de Diminucion, *Adverbs of Diminution.*

Mas poco, less.

mucho menos, much less.

Adverbios de Moderacion, *Adverbs of Moderation.*

Callandito, soft and fair, silently.

poco à poco, little by little.

passo à passo, Step by Step.

de espacio, leisurely.

quietamente, quietly.

Adverbios de Union, *Adverbs of Union.*

Junto, together.

càbe, hard by, near to.

juntamènte, jointly.

à montones, in Heaps.

Adverbios de Comparacion, *Adverbs of Comparison.*

Tanto, so much.

quanto, how much?

como, as.
 casi, almost.
 de esta manera, on this sort.
 assi, so.
 semejantemènte, in like manner.

Adverbios de Exceso, *Adverbs of Excess.*

Demaziado, too much.
 demaziadamènte, excessively.
 mucho, much.

Adverbios de Excepcion, *Adverbs of Exception.*

Fuera } except.
 excepto }
 ultra, moreover.
 como, when as, even as, why, seeing that.
 con tal, upon Condition, so that.

Adverbios de Duda, *Adverbs of Doubting.*

Puede ser, it may be.
 por à caso } by chance.
 por ventura }

Adverbios de Orden, *Adverbs of Order.*

Primeramènte, } principally.
 principalmentè }
 enquànto à lo primèro, as to the first.
 de aqui en adelànte, from henceforward.
 finalmentè, finally.
 particularmentè, particularly.
 despues, after.
 aca, hither.
 desde, from.
 al cabo, at the End.
 à la postre, at the last.

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Adverbios de Llamamiento, *Adverbs of Calling.*
Ola, holoa.

ba señor } holoa Sir.
bo señor }

Adverbios de Interrogacion, *Adverbs of Interrogation.*

Porque? for what, wherefore, why?

porque no? why not?

porque causa? on what Account?

como? how?

que? what?

aque proposito?
a que fin? } to what End.

Adverbios Irregulares, *Irregular Adverbs.*

De camino, by the by.

de lado, on one side.

de traves, obliquely.

de bruçes, Belly to the Ground.

à gatas, on all four.

à tuèrto, wrongfully.

en bàlde, in vain.

à truèque, in exchange.

De las Preposiciones, *Of Prepositions.*

THE Preposition is a Part of Speech which always precedes its Case, as its Name shews. In this then it differs from the Adverb, for the latter requires nothing to follow it, but concludes a perfect Sense ; for Example, *vive bien,* he lives well ; *come mucho,* he eats much, &c. But this the Preposition does

does not do, without being followed by its Case, as, *vino de Madrid*, he came from Madrid; *salid de la Carcel*, he went out of Prison; *và à la Iglesia*, he goes to Church; *sale de la Casa*, he goes out of the House, &c. You must observe, that sometimes the Preposition, having no Case after it, seems to become an Adverb, as, *el Rèy và delànte, y el General atrás*, the King goes before, and the General behind. *Sanctius* says, That the Preposition has always its Case either expressed or understood, and consequently can never become an Adverb, as in this Example, *longo post tempore venit*, which is *longo tempore post id tempus*; so in the above Example, *el Roy và delante*; there is something understood and referred to, which is the Case of the Preposition, as, *the King goes before the Army or Troops, and the General comes behind the said Army, &c. or the King goes before the General, and the General behind the King, &c.*

Las siguientes Preposiciones piden el Caso del Genitivo.

These following Prepositions require a Genitive Case after them.

Cerca, near, about.

bàxo, underneath.

abàxo, below, near.

delànte, before.

dèntro, within.

detràs, behind.

despuès, after.

fuèra, out of.

encima, upon, on the Top.

enfrente, over-against.

àcerca, near by.

mas aca, more this way.

mas allà, more that way.

Ex. *Juan vive cerca de mi Casa*, John lives near my House; *mis medias estan baxo, abaxo or debaxo de la Cama*, my Stockings are underneath, are under the Bed; *el Rey và delante de los Soldados*, the King goes before the Soldiers; *hallè mi Amigo dentro de la Iglesia*, I found my Friend within the Church, in the Church; *vi un Hombre detras de la Parèd*, I saw a Man behind the Wall; *Pedro vendrà à la Comedia despues de mi*, Peter will come to the Theatre after me; *los Nobles tienen sus Armas encima de la Puerta*, the Nobility have their Arms on the Top, *i. e.* over the Door; *yo vivo enfrente de la Iglesia*, I live over-against the Church; *no pùde bazer nada àcerca de su Negocio*, I could do nothing about your Business; *no pùdo vivir fuèra de mi Patria*, I cannot live out of my Country; *vivo mas aca de la Lonja*, I live more on this side the Exchange; *mas allà de Londres murió mi Amigo*, farther beyond London my Friend died.

Las siguièntes Preposiciones piden el Caso del Dativo.

The following Prepositions require a Dative Case after them.

à, to.

hasta, even to.

hàzia, towards.

Ex. *Ruègole que venga à mi Casa*, I desire you to come to my House; *caminarè hasta à la cindad*, I will

will travel even to the City ; *de Madrid irè bàzia à Italia*, from Madrid I will go towards Italy.

Las siguientes Preposiciones piden el Caso del Acusativo.

The following Propositions require an Accusative Case after them.

antes, before, rather, *coram*, *potius*.

entre, between.

en, in.

con, with.

contra, against.

para, to, for.

por, for, by.

sobre, upon.

segun, according to.

Ex. *Irè antes el Rey*, I will go before the King ; *en Madrid se hazen muchas injusticias*, there are many Wrongs done in Madrid ; *bùvo una riña entre dos Amigos*, there has been a Quarrel between two Friends ; *usted peleò valerosa mente contra el Enemigo comun*, you fought bravely against the common Enemy ; *el Sombrero es para usted*, the Hat is for you ; *el Dinero es para el*, the Money is for him ; *passè por Viena el Mes de Abril*, I went by Vienna in the Month of April ; *usted trabe sobre sus Hombrós una Carga muy pesada*, you carry a very heavy Burden on your Shoulders ; *segun mi Parecer usted no tuvo Razon de bazer lo que hizo*, according to (in) my Opinion you had no Reason to do what you did.

N. B. That those Prepositions which require the Genitive, may also be said to demand the Ablative, since

since in the Declension there is no Difference between them, as may be observed in the following Examples, *sale de la Casa, vive en Frente de la Iglesia*, for *de la Casa, de la Iglesia*, are both in the Genitive and Ablative.

De las Conjunciones, *Of Conjunctions.*

THE Conjunction is an indeclinable Part of Speech, which ties and unites the Parts of a Period. *Se dividen en Conjunciones Copulativas, Disjunctivas, Exceptivas, Condicionales, de Duda, Declarativas, Interrogativas, Comparativas, Augmentativas, Diminutivas, Causales, Ilativas, Conclusivas, de Tiempo, de Orden, y de Transaccion.* It is divided into Conjunction Copulative, Conjunction Disjunctive, Exceptive, Conditional, of Doubting, Declarative, Interrogative, Comparative, Augmentative, Diminutive, Causal, Illative, Conclusive, Conjunctions of Time, Order, and Transaction.

The Conjunction Copulative.

This Conjunction is used for the uniting two Words under one Affirmation or Negation; the Affirmatives are *y* and *tambien*, the Negatives are *ni* and *ni tampoco*. Example of the first, *Pedro y Antonio*, Peter and Antony; *el Rey GORGE es liberal y caritativo*, King GEORGE is liberal and charitable; *usted ama mucho la Paz, y yo tambien*, you love Peace, and I also: Example of the Second, *usted no come ni bebe*, you neither eat nor drink; *si usted no ama las Mujeres desvergonzadas ni tampoco yo*, if you don't love lewd Women, I love them as little; *si usted no*
puiere

quiere ir à la Comedia, ni yo tampoco, if you don't care to (if you won't) go to the Play, I have as little Inclination.

You must take Notice, that when the Word which follows the Conjunction Copulative *y* has *I* for its initial Letter, the *y* is then changed into *e*, as, *Pedro è Ignacio*, &c.

Of Conjunctions Disjunctive.

These Conjunctions separate and divide one thing from another, and are the following; *ò*, *u*, and *sea*; *sea a la buena ò a la mala hará lo que te digo*, either by fair or foul means you shall do what I bid you; *Pedro u Juan cantará*, either Peter or John shall sing; *sea de burlas, sea de veras*, be it in jest, be it in earnest; *sea en buena, sea en mala Fortuna*, be it either for good or ill Fortune.

De las Adversativas, The Adversatives.

Are the following, *pero*, but; *sin embargo, ó con todo esso*, notwithstanding; as, *no es hermosa, pero me agrada*, she is not handsome, but she pleases me; *los Españoles tienen mucho Dinero, pero no se aprovechan del*, the Spaniards have a great deal of Money, but it is no Advantage to them, they don't make a right Use of it; *contodo que me prometió Casamiento, sin embargo no quiso casarme*, tho' he (she) promis'd me Marriage, yet notwithstanding he (she) would not marry me; *por mas que eres un Picaro, sin embargo te ayudaré*, tho' you are a Rascal, yet I will notwithstanding assist you; *por mas que Catalina me desprecie, con todo esso la estimo*, tho' Catharine despises me, yet notwithstanding, I value, I love her.

This Spanish Diction *por mas* answers to the French *beau*, to the English *never so much*, or *to no purpose*; as, *por mas que pida, no me daràn nada, j'ai beau à demander, on ne me donnera rien*, it is to no Purpose for me to ask, they'll give me nothing; *por mas que amenace, nadie me teme*, tho' I threaten never so much, nobody fears me; *por mas que usted diga, vous avez beau à dire, &c.* tho' you talk never so much, you speak (you talk) to no Purpose; *por mas que usted ruegue, vous avez beau prier*, you ask to no Purpose, your Entreaties are all in vain, tho' you beg never so hard, tho' you entreat never so much; *por mas que me defiènda, j'ai beau à me defendre*, it is to no Purpose to make my Defence, tho' I defend myself never so well; *por mas que trabàje, no acabarè oy, j'ai beau à travailler, je n'acheverai pas aujourd'hui*, tho' I work never so hard, I shan't have made an End To-day.

I have made Observations *en passant*, that I may give a true and just Idea of the Difference of the Idioms, which I hope the above Examples (tho' I have digressed to make them) will render plain and easy: I shall now go on again to the Conjunctions; and speak

De las Exceptivas, *Of the Exceptives.*

Which are *sino*, if not, or otherwise; *aunque*, altho', except, excepting; as for Example, *serve al Rey, y sino seràs castigado*, serve the King, or otherwise you will be chastis'd; *aunque sea rico, es avaro*, tho' he is rich, he is covetous; *no harè nada de todo esso, excepto el ir à la Iglesia*, I'll do nothing of all that, except the going to Church; *harè todo quanto*
me

me pide, excepto dezir Mentira, I will do whatsoever you ask me, except the telling a Lye.

De las Condicionales, *The Conditionals.*

Which are the following, *si*, if; *dado que, puesto que*, supposing that, on Condition; *con tal*, in case; as, *si peleara, lograria la Victoria*, if you fight, you'll gain the Victory; *puesto que, dadoque el Rey me mande, le obedecerè*, supposing that, on Condition that the King commands me, I shall, I will obey him; *los Franceses seràn derrotados, con tal que los Ingleses tomen las Armas*, the French will be beat, in case the English take up Arms.

De las de Duda, *Conjunctions of Doubting.*

As, *si*, if, whether, whether or no; *à saver*, it is to be known; *sea como fuere*, be it as it will, however things go. Examples, *si harà lo que dixo ò no*, whether or no he will do what he said; *no sè si irè Mañana*, I don't know whether I shall go Tomorrow or not; *sea como fuere, irè à Roma*, be it as it will, I will go to Rome.

De las Declarativas.

The Declaratives, or Conjunctions of Declaration.

Are the following, *es de saber*, to wit; *como*, as; *por Exemplo, verbi Gracia*, for Example; *es à dezir*, that is to say; as, *muchas Partes de Oracion componen un Discurso, es de saber, el Nombre, Pronombre, &c.* several Parts of Speech compose a Discourse, to wit, Noun, Pronoun, &c. *la Inglaterra es abastecida de todo, es de saber, Trigo, Carne, &c.*

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England is well stor'd with every thing, to wit, Corn, Flesh, &c. *este Mercader tiene toda Mercaderia, como Paños, Sedas, &c.* this Merchant has all Sorts of Merchandize, as Cloths, Silks, &c. *el Señor Newton es muy docto, por Exemplo, or verbi Gracia, save la Historia generàl, la Mathematica, la Filosofia, &c.* Sir Isaac Newton is very learned, for Example, he is a general Historian, Mathematician, Philosopher, &c. *la Luz de la Gracia, es a dezir, la Vision de Dios,* the Light of Grace, that is to say, the Vision of God.

De las Interrogativas, *The Interrogatives.*

Interrogating Conjunctions are the following, *para que*, to what End or Purpose, wherefore, why, on what Account? *a que*, to what End or Purpose? *por que*, why, for what? as, *para que venistè à mi Casa?* to what End came you to my House? *a que sirve todo lo que dize?* to what Purpose is all you say? *porque Razon dixistes tantas Mentiras?* for what Reason, why have you told so many Lyes?

De las Comparativas, *Those of Comparison.*

Are, *como*, like, as; *de la misma manera*, after the same manner, in like manner; *assi*, so; *como tambien*, as well as; *no mas que*, no more than; *ni mas ni menos*, neither more nor less: Examples, *Pedro es malvado como su hermano*, Peter is as wicked as his Brother; *de la misma manera que me serviò le servirè*, I will serve him after the same manner he served me; *hago assi como usted bizò*, I do so as you did; *los Franceses son Hombres, y los Italianos tam-*

tambien, the French are Men, and so are the Italians; *soy su Amigo tambien como el*, I am his Friend as well as he; *el uno es Docto tanto como el otro*, the one is as much a Man of Learning as the other; *quanto dista el Cielo de la Tierra, ay tanta Diferencia entre un Hombre docto y un ignorante*, there is as great a Difference between a Man of Learning and an ignorant Man, as there is a Distance between Heaven and Earth; *es tanto su Amigo quanto qualquiera otro*, &c. he is as much your Friend as any other whosoever, &c.

De las Augmentativas, *Augmentatives*.

Are, *ademas que, tantoque*, besides, over and above; *aun*, even more, even beyond; *ademas que es Embustero, es Ladron*, besides his being a Lyar (an Impostor) he is a Thief; *es valiente, aun mas de lo que se dize*, he is brave, even beyond what is reported, &c.

De las Diminutivas, *The Diminutives*.

The Conjunctions called Diminutives, are, *à lo menos, por lo menos*, at least; *sequiera*, however; as, *si no me ayuda, por lo menos no empida los otros à que lo hagan*, if you don't assist me, however at least don't hinder others from doing it; *si no me puede pagar el todo, à lo menos pagueme en parte*, if you can't pay me the whole, pay me at least in part.

De las Causales, *Causals*.

Porque, because; *porquanto*, forasmuch; *como*, as; Examples, *no te puedo ayudàr, porque soy pobre*, I can't

I can't assist thee, because I am poor ; *como el Demonio sea malo a menester ser vigilante*, as the Devil is evil, wicked, we ought to be vigilant ; *porquanto me as servido fielmente, te quiero recompensar*, forasmuch, inasmuch as you have served me faithfully, I will reward you.

De las Ilativas, *Illatives*.

Luego, pues, therefore ; *el Hombre es criatura luego es mortal*, Man is a Creature, therefore Mortal ; *haze locuras, pues es loco*, you commit Follies, therefore are a Fool.

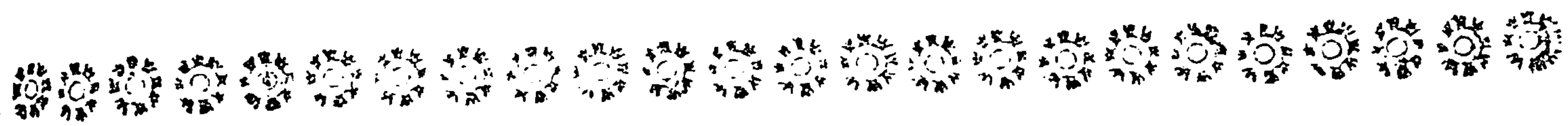
Como las Conjunciones de Tiempo, de Orden, y de Transacion, no sean diferentes de las arriba mencionadas, para evitar prolixidad, no las menciono, Conjunctions of Time, of Order, of Transaction, are no-way differing from the above : As they are distinguishable by the meanest Capacity, I shall to avoid Prolixity pass them by in Silence.

! De las Interjcciones, *Of the Interjections*.

THE Interjection is a Part of Speech which declares the Passions of the Mind ; and as there are three Passions, one of Joy, one of Grief, one of Admiration, so there are three Sorts of Interjections, by which we demonstrate these different Affections of the Mind : The Interjections of Grief speak our Affliction, as, *ba, ah! oy, alas! ba, ka, ah, ah! bueno, anda, mira, &c.* as, *ba miserable de mi, ah Wretch that I am! oy desdichado de mi, alas! unhappy that I am! ba, ka, y que kare, ah, ah, and what Course shall I take!*

Those

Those of Joy, which speak our Satisfaction, and serve also to express our Astonishment, are, O, *bueno*, *muy bien*, *valgame Dios*, good, well, mighty good God be with us! O, *y que alegria*, O what Joy! *valgame Dios*, *quan dichoso eras*, good God, how happy are you (how fortunate).



La Sintaxis, *The Syntax*.

WHAT the Greeks call Syntax is nothing but a just Disposition of the Parts of Speech. This Construction is divided into regular and irregular, or figurative. The regular is that which we have in common Discourse; we are taught to speak Grammatically by Conversation, and when any speak contrary to the Rules of Grammar we are shock'd at it, tho' perhaps altogether ignorant of Grammar, and can give no Reason for our Dislike: For Example, there is hardly a Peasant, who would not find Fault with my saying, *I has seen London*, tho' he were not able to shew the Solecism. The irregular or figurative deviates somewhat from the common Dialect, and is used by Authors either for Conciseness or Elegancy. There are three Things in the Syntax to be carefully observed, which is the Convenance or Agreeing of the different Parts, as the Adjective must always agree with the Substantive, viz. *Hombre bueno*, a good Man; and not *Hombre buena*; the Relative with the Antecedent, as *cuyos Cavallos*, whose Horses, and not *cuyas Cavallos*; and the Nominative with the Verb, as *yo amo*, I love,

love, and not *yo amas*. I shan't trouble the Reader with a long Discourse, by making a general Distribution of the whole Syntax, but shall endeavour in the following to establish such infallible Rules, that the English and the Spaniards (for whom I have undertaken the composing the present Grammar) may become Masters of the Spanish and English, both with Ease and Pleasure. I shall begin with Remarks on the

Del Artículo Definido, *Definite Article*.

Tho' I have already in the Beginning of this Work said something of the Articles, yet, that nothing may be wanting to render them thoroughly intelligible, plain and easy, I have established the following Rules.

1. When any Person or Thing is specified, particularly pointed out and determined, the Definite Article must precede such Noun, as *el Rey manda à sus subditos*, the King commands his Subjects; *la Princesa es una Dama muy hermosa*, the Princess is a very beautiful Lady; *el Principe es un General muy valiente*, the Prince is a very brave General; each of which Examples refer to a determined and individual Subject; the Article must consequently be determined or definite.

2. The Article also specifies when the Noun is applicable to the whole Species, as, *las Mugeres son fragiles*, Women are weak; *el Hombre es racional*, Man is reasonable; *el Leon es feroz*, a Lion is fierce: Where it is visible, that the Article *las* and *el* have a defined and specified Sense, since the former takes in all the Female Sex, and what is said of *la* may in like manner be understood of the latter *el*.

3. The

3. The Article Definite is also used with Nouns common (what they are, as also a Noun proper, we have already shewn): Ex. *el Cavallo del Rey*, the King's Horse; *la Muger del General*, the General's Lady; and sometimes the Definite Article, by way of Elegancy, is placed before a Noun proper, as, *el Cæsar passò à España*, Cæsar went into Spain; *el Alexandro conquistò todo el Mundo*, Alexander conquer'd the whole World. For here the Article *el* gives an Emphasis to the Phrase, like the Pronoun *ille* in Latin, as, *ille Cæsar*, *ille Alexander*.

4. The Definite Article is ever put before God, when the Word *Dios* has any Attribute joined to it, as, *el Dios de Misericordia*, the God of Mercy; *el Dios de los Exercitos*, the God of Hosts.

5. Beside the Examples I have given, which prove, that on Occasion the Definite Article may precede a Noun proper, you must now learn, that it is also sometimes used by way of Imitation, as in mentioning Italian Names, *el Dante*, *el Boracio*, *el Petrarca*, *el Tasso*, *el Ariosto*, *el Siciano*; and sometimes by Corruption, speaking contrary to the common manner, that is, when we speak of a Woman, and we name her either by her Christian Name, or distinguish her by her Title, as, *mi Señora la Princesa de Gales*, my Lady the Princess of Wales; to use it simply, as to say, *la Princesa de Gales*, would be speaking contemptuously.

Custom has introduced an Elegancy concerning this Article Definite, which is, that the Spaniards, speaking of Kingdoms and Provinces, make use of this Article in the Nominative, as, *la Italia*, Italy; *la Francia*, France; *la Inglaterra*, England; *la China*, China; *el Peru*, Peru; *el Mexico*, Mexico. Tho' there are some Names of Kingdoms which do
not

not take the Article, as, *España*, Spain ; *Africa*, Afric ; *Portugal*, Portugal ; *Candia*, Candy.

Tho' by the general Rule the Indefinite Article ought to be put before Nouns proper of Castles and Cities ; yet are there some which require the Definite Article, as, *el Cayro*, Cairo in Egypt : There are some Nouns which in the Genitive indifferently take the Definite or Indefinite, as, *el Agua del Rio*, the Water of the River ; *Pescàdo de Rio*, River-Fish ; *Agua del Màr*, Sea-Water ; *Pescàdo de Mar*, Sea-Fish ; *Vino de España*, Spanish Wine ; *los limites de la España*, the Confines of Spain ; *Cerveza de Inglaterra*, English Ale ; *los Terminos de la Inglaterra*, the Borders of England.

When we speak of the Nobility of any Country, the Indefinite Article is made use of before the Genitive, as, *la Nobleza de Inglaterra*, *de Alemania*, *de Italia*, the Nobility of England, of Germany, of Italy, &c. But speaking of their Prerogatives or Qualities, to some the Definite, to others the Indefinite Article is joined ; as, *la Nobleza de la Francia es muy avàra*, the Nobility of France is extreme covetous ; *la Nobleza de Inglaterra es muy generosa*, the English Nobility is very generous ; *la Nobleza de España es muy antigua*, *la Nobleza de la America muy moderna*, the Spanish Nobility is very antient, the Nobility of America very modern.

The particular Names of every created thing demand the Definite Article, as, *el Universo*, the Universe ; *el Cielo*, the Heaven ; *la Tierra*, the Earth ; *el Mar*, the Sea ; *el Agua*, the Water ; *el Fuego*, Fire ; *el Viènto*, the Wind ; *el Verano*, *el Estio*, the Summer ; *el Invièrno*, Winter ; *el Otoño*, Autumn ; *el Sol*, the Sun ; *la Luna*, the Moon ; and they are declined with this Article throughout all the Cases, as,

Nom.

Nom. *el Universo*, the Universe.
 Gen. *del Univèrso*, of the Universe.
 Dat. *al Univèrso*, to the Universe, &c. In like manner are all the rest declined.

The Names of Rivers and Mountains require the Definite Article in every Case, as, *el Ebro Rio caudaloso de España*, a large River in Spain; *el Tajo, Rio caudaloso de España, que se descarga mas abaxo de Lisboa en el Mar Atlantico*, the Tagus, a principal River in Spain, which discharges itself into the Atlantic Sea below Lisbon; *el Tamis, el mas famoso Rio de Inglaterra*, the most famous River of all England; *el Tamis, or la Tamise*; *el Tibre, Rio caudaloso de Itàlia*, the Tiber, a principal River of Italy; *el Reno, uno de los mas celebres Rios de Europa en Alemània*, the Rhine, one of the most celebrated Rivers of all Europe. For Mountains, *los Pireneos*, the Pyreneans; *los Alpes*, the Alps; *el Tauro*, Mount Taurus.

Take notice that the Spaniards, speaking of Rivers, most commonly reject the Article in the Nominative Case. Example, *Ebro, Tajo, Tamis, Tibre, Reno*. But the Article must always precede the Accusative, as, *passe el Ebro*, I passed the Elbe; *passe el Tajo*, I passed the Tagus; *passe el Tamis*, I passed or went over the Thames.

But when the Word *Rio* precedes, then no Article is used, but the Spaniards and English have the same Idiom, as, *el Rio Tajo*, the River Tagus; *el Rio Tamis*, the River Thames; *el Rio Tibre*, the River Tiber: The same thing is to be understood of Mountains, as Mount Taurus, *el Monte Tauro*, &c.

This Article is never to be put before Nouns Numerals, but when the Period is in a defin'd Sense, as,

as, *los Doze Meses del Año*, the Twelve Months of the Year; *los Doze Apostoles*, the Twelve Apostles; *los quatro Hombres que veo son Ingleses*, the four Men I see are English, &c.

The Definite Article is put before the Days of the Week, and the Months of the Year, as, *el Jueves Santo*, Holy Thursday; *el Mes de Julio*, the Month of July; *el Mes de Mayo*, the Month of May, &c. Nouns of Quantity and Quality require the Definite Article, as, *las grandes Virtudes de usted merecen mayores Premios*, your extraordinary Accomplishments demand a better Recompence; *el mal Parage en que se alla la España con el Gobierno Italiano y Frances*, me baze juzgar que los Españoles son locos, por nosacudir el Vicio Frances, y el Engaño Italiano, the ill Condition in which Spain finds herself by the Italian and French Policy, makes me think the Spaniards mad, that they don't shake off the Vice of the French, and Fraud of the Italians.

The Definite Article is put before any Epithet, as, *Judas el Traidor*, the Traitor Judas; *Don Pedro el cruel*, the cruel Don Pedro; *el magnanimo Rey Jorge*, the magnanimous King George; *el docto Covarrubias*, the learned Covarrubias; *la inconsolable Artemisa*, the inconsolable Artemisa; *el intrepido Duque de Marlbro'*, the intrepid Duke of Marlborough, &c.

The superlative Degree has Relation to the Noun which follows it, and with which (if it is a Noun proper) it requires the Definite Article; as, *el Principe Eugenio es el mejor General de todos*, Prince Eugene is the best of Generals; *Juan es el peor de todos*, John is the worst of all; *los menos atrevidos son los Españoles*, the Spaniards are the least resolute.

When